

es Director
obiles and Accessor

Now sold by
BEKIN-SPEERS MOTOR CO.
M. 1691.
1028 S. O

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY
LES ALCO MOTOR SALES CO. Hand & Chas.
at St. Paul, Minn. 1912

TOURIST PARTS.
W. J. BURT MOTOR CAR CO.
10th and Main Sts.

IN TIRES
AUTO TIRE COMPANY
Sixth and Olive Streets

Flux
Eliminates Punctures
See Demonstration
340 W. Pico St.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
The Only One Cent Per Mile Automobile
South Grand Ave. Phone 2299; Broadway
Fronts Wanted for Cash

FRACITION DRIVE. No Clutch in Gear
Traction, Clutch, Brakes and Tires. 50 St.
Prices, \$1500 to \$2500.

VANCE CANAVAN MOTOR COMPANY
1125-26 S. Olive St. Phone 4125

30 AND 40 H.P.
VANCE CANAVAN MOTOR CO.
California Division
1125-26 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Phone 4125

Motor Supply Co.
Los Angeles, San Francisco
Portland, Seattle, Tacoma
Wholesale and Retail
AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES
Agency KELLY-RACON

MOTOR CARS AND TRUCKS
CARPENTER MOTOR SALES
1144 S. Hope St.
Corner Pico and Hope
Phone—Main 4011, BRANCH

Our The President's 1912 Model
The Perfect Touring Car
EXETER TIRE & RUBBER CO.
1184 S. Main St.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS CAR
PACIFIC COAST MOTOR CAR COMPANY
1144 S. Hope St.
Reginald H. Gerson, Sales Manager.

COAT COMPANY
Headquarters for AUTO COATS
and GLOVES. 324 South Olive St.

Tours, Liberator, Top Tourer and Roadster
40 and 50 H.P.—Price \$2500 to \$3500.
VANCE-CANAVAN MOTOR COMPANY
1125-26 S. Olive St. Phone 4125

AUTO SALES COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES
E. W. BRIDGES, JR., Pres.
1001 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
1212 S. Main St. Phone 4125
San Francisco: Van Ness at Turk St.

HUDSON SALES CO., H. L. Ames
Phone—Sunset Main 678; Home 1118
1118 South Olive St.

WITH A THOUSAND LESS PARTS
SMOOTHEST RIDING CAR BUILT
TOURING CAR AND ROADSTER.
UNITED STATES MOTOR CAR CO. OF
VICTOR

San and City Cycles—Two to Six
The Agency for the Pacific Coast
VANCE-CANAVAN MOTOR CO.
California Division, 1125-26 South Olive
Los Angeles, Phone 4125; Broadway, 1001

Co. of America
40-H.P. Touring Car, \$1700; 25-H.P. Roadster, \$1500; 15-H.P. Roadster, \$1200; 10-H.P. Roadster, \$1000; 5-H.P. Roadster, \$800.
LOS ANGELES, MICHIGAN MOTOR CO.
E. L. Fanning Mgr., 1201 W. Van Ness St.,
Wholesale, 2161, Queens Clinn Co., 913 Main
City Agency, Phone A1007, 8000-1000

QUALITY TIRES
W. D. NEWBER RUBBER CO.
Coast Distributors
940-951 S. Main St. Los Angeles

4-Cylinder, 1912 Roadster, with
and chain enclosed.
LOWN MOTOR CAR COMPANY
1144 South Main Street

Branch, O. J. Root, Mgr. 1912-22 W. W.
Sanrich Motor Co., Geo. B. Gaston, Pres.
Washington St. Wm. Gregory, 922 N. Main

LYNN C. BUXTON
Distributor Southern California and Idaho
1226-28 South Olive
Main 9711, BRANCH

and Distillate Trucks Manufactured in Los Angeles
L. MOORE MOTOR TRUCK
1875-28 Lacy Street.
Gervano Car to Arrive 21

DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS
Manufactured in Los Angeles by
Ireland Motor Truck Co., N. Main and

Pacific Coast Distributors
J. W. LEAVITT & CO.
Main 4277, 1212 South Olive St.

PRATT MOTOR CAR COMPANY
State Agents
839 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE.

40
Main 3894
Pathfinder Motor Car Co.
J. N. ABEL, Mgr.
114-South Olive St.

you seen the 1913 Crown-Country, 1912
THE W. K. COWAN CO.
1140 South Hope St.

REO-PACIFIC CO.
Wholesale Office and Salesroom.
942-46 South Grand Ave.

urers, Roadsters, Trucks, Delivery
SCHACHT MOTOR CAR CO. OF
Salesroom 1101 South Figueroa Street.

4-Passenger 30000; 5-Passenger 35000; 6-Passenger 40000; 7-Passenger 45000; 8-Passenger 50000; 9-Passenger 55000; 10-Passenger 60000; 11-Passenger 65000; 12-Passenger 70000; 13-Passenger 75000; 14-Passenger 80000; 15-Passenger 85000; 16-Passenger 90000; 17-Passenger 95000; 18-Passenger 100000; 19-Passenger 105000; 20-Passenger 110000; 21-Passenger 115000; 22-Passenger 120000; 23-Passenger 125000; 24-Passenger 130000; 25-Passenger 135000; 26-Passenger 140000; 27-Passenger 145000; 28-Passenger 150000; 29-Passenger 155000; 30-Passenger 160000; 31-Passenger 165000; 32-Passenger 170000; 33-Passenger 175000; 34-Passenger 180000; 35-Passenger 185000; 36-Passenger 190000; 37-Passenger 195000; 38-Passenger 200000; 39-Passenger 205000; 40-Passenger 210000; 41-Passenger 215000; 42-Passenger 220000; 43-Passenger 225000; 44-Passenger 230000; 45-Passenger 235000; 46-Passenger 240000; 47-Passenger 245000; 48-Passenger 250000; 49-Passenger 255000; 50-Passenger 260000; 51-Passenger 265000; 52-Passenger 270000; 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677-Passenger 3395000; 678-Passenger 3400000; 679-Passenger 3405000; 680-Passenger 3410000; 681-Passenger 3415000; 682-Passenger 34200

Entertainments.

URBANK THEATER—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Barbaraz—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

MAJESTIC THEATER—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Rainey African Hunt—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

CEUM THEATER—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Sunday Matinee—Seats Selling—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

OWN'S Great Baseball—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

HOME PLATE—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

HOUSE—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

of the Season—Seats Now Selling—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

nder Walk—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Star English Company—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

between 6th and 7th—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Coolest Spot in Town—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Shows—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

etite Gosse—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

DEVILLE—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

ATINEE DAILY 2:30—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

ight & Tomorrow—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

STARTING at 6:30—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

DEVILLE—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

2:30—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

TONIGHT, Starting 6:30—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

ATER—Grand Avenue and—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

THEATRE—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Rich Farm—South Pasadena—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Entente—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

LION CONFER—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

ERKEY AND PERSI—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Foreign Affairs Discusses—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

on Downing Street Far East—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Distribution of the Naval Force—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Block Plans for Germany—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

RESPONSE OF THE TIMES—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Exclusive questions—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Foreign—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

on today—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Openings on the Pacific Slope.

TIME TO COOL OFF.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Aljourns Court—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Lawyers Fight.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

McNamara—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Introduced Re—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

to Testify.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

to the Times—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

BUREAU OF—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Special Dis—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Between James—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

and Mrs. Cora—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Peterson, and—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

and Judge Dunne—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

compelled to ad—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Monday "in or—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

of the adjournment—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

has been engaged in—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

alteration, so per—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

of spectators next—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

to the way—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

between Hanley—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

and making side—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

remarks—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

of the jury, is a—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

brother—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

of the jury, in—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

which—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

as a "bum"—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

as "torment"—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

to testify.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

to answer—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

to the defense,—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

He stated that—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

what—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

he had of Mrs.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

company or of—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

between her and—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

COMMUTATION IS DENOUNCED.

State Capital Papers Rap—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Acting Gov. Wallace.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Declare Figueroa Deserves—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Extreme Penalty.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Excuse for Cheating Gallows—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Deemed an Insult.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 20.—[Ex-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

clusive Dispatch.] Acting Gov. Wal-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

lace is severely criticized for com-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

muting the sentence of George Fig-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

ueroa, the Los Angeles murder to life—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

imprisonment, by the newspapers—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

here.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

The Union editorially expresses—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

astonishment at Wallace's action,—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

declaring the crime to have been an—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

atrocious one and adequately proven—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

against the prisoner.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

BEE IS EMPHATIC.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Even the Bee, an administration—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

organ, is severe in its strictures upon—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Wallace, saying editorially:—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

"In all the records of California—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

there never has been a more heinous—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

murder. In all the annals of Satan's—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

dominion, there never has been a—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

more heinous than George E. Fig-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

ueroa.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

"And yet he is committed, to poison—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

the atmosphere of a State Prison dur-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

ing the remainder of his life—be-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

cause, forsooth, he 'was not ade-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

quately defended."—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

"In the nature of God and human-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

ity, what is an adequate defense for—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

such a crime?—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

COOLIE SMUGGLING CASE.

Chinese Arrested in San Francisco—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Will Be Brought to Los Angeles for—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Trail.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

BY FEDERAL (Wireless) Line to The Times.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

THE TIMES, Sept. 20.—[Special Dis-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

patch.] Louie Pat, Ah Yet, Ching Man—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

and Fan Chow, Chinese, arrested a—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

week ago for attempting to smuggle—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

coolies into America from Mexico,—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

will be tried in the Southern District—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

of the United States Court in Los An-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

geles. Indictments have been found—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

against them in the South and they—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

will be transferred. Their case was—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

continued until September 27, when—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

it came up for preliminary hearing—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

before United States Commissioner—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Kruhl today.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

THIRTY YEARS' PROBATION.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Santa Rosa Youth, Who Kills His—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Mother with Poison, Is Given Con-—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

ditional Freedom.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

BY A NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

SANTA ROSA (Cal.) Sept. 20.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

Adam Clark, the 14-year-old boy who—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

killed his mother at Windsor, Cal., by—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

putting poison in a coffee can, was—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

placed on probation for thirty years—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

today, by the Superior Court. He—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

was ordered sent to a State reform—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

school until 21 years old, with the—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

proviso that if he does not conduct—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

himself properly, he will be—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

sentenced to the penitentiary without—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

further procedure.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.

FIRST STATE DAIRY CONGRESS.—The comedy success, "The Great Train Robbery," is being presented here.



Duchess of Sutherland.

Who is known as London's social paragon, is a guest with her family at a Chicago hotel for three days; en route home after two months spent in Canada with her husband, the Duke of Sutherland, who seeks to save the British empire from the perils of the invasion of Canada by American farmers. He plans to colonize the Dominion with Scotchmen and Englishmen.

AMERICAN MENACE AFRIGHTENS BARON

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND PLANS COLONIES FOR CANADA.

Together With the Duchess and Children, the British Nobleman Is in Chicago on His Way Home, the Son, Lord Gower, Having Spent the Polo Season at Coronado.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Sept. 20.—[Exclusive Dis-

patch.] The Duke of Sutherland, Baron of Strathnaver, British nobleman, who sees the undermining of the Empire in the American farmer's invasion of Canada, brought his royal family to Chicago today for a three-day stop.

His Grace, suffering from a cold, confined his first day's activity to the imperial suite at the Blackstone. The Duchess, London's social paragon, and the son and daughter, Lord and Lady Gower, on the contrary, put in a busy "seeing Chicago" afternoon.

The Duke is en route home after two months spent in Canada in the interest of the colonization scheme by which he hopes to stock the Dominion with Scotch and Englishmen.

The Britishers must be in majority or the Province is lost, England's wealthiest peer argues.

DISCUSSES GIRLS AND SPORTS.

Lord Gower, the future Duke of Sutherland, and Baron of Strathnaver, another title which goes with the dukedom, discussed everything from American girls to aeroplanes.

He didn't care to discuss international marriages, but was a willing talker on sports. Lord Gower is a polo player of ability. Last winter he and two other members of the Royal Blues, the King's bodyguard, spent the polo season at Coronado Beach, Cal. It was there that Lord Gower met John Dupe, and the English nobleman played on the team that was captained by his son, Walter Dupe.

Mr. Dupe has a large estate in California.

The Duke is the owner of more than 100 acres of land in England and three of the Empire's finest mansions.

Enrollment Not Necessary.

For The Times Bookkeepers' Contest, and you need not be a subscriber to enter.

Any Other Tailor's \$30 SUIT OR OVERCOAT in Duplicate

IF THE CUSTOMER DON'T PAY THE HIGH STREET RENT WHO DOES?

Giving the People the benefit of MY THIRD FLOOR LOW RENT and the fact that I carry a bona fide \$35,000.00 stock of Foreign and Domestic Woollens to select from, has gained me the patronage of thousands of regular customers who declare that in the past they have been the victims of

THE HIGH STREET RENT TAILORS

You are invited to inspect my stock and the Fine Workmanship of my Garments, then Judge for Yourself

I originated the Custom of Cutting Collars and Never Repeat Patterns.

NOTE: All the above statements are true and are not the least exaggerated and are true statements of unimpeachable substance.

Do You Realize the Importance and Extent of the Broadway Corset Dept.?

Not only have we exclusive sale for Los Angeles of those widely popular corsets, AMERICAN LADY AND LYRA, but we are headquarters for NEMO, BON TON AND ROYAL WORCESTER.

Such an assemblage of popular models is sure to include your favorite. Expert fitters to assist you in selecting the model best adapted for your figure—then to fit it for you, properly—perfectly.

This Royal Worcester Model is No. 565 and is \$2—Slender figures will be delighted with the fit and comfort possible with this model.

—Has medium high bust, medium long hip, lace trimmed top and six hose supporters, \$2.

American Lady Corsets \$1 to \$3.50 Nemo Corsets \$2 to \$10

ARTHUR LETTS Broadway Corset Store HOME 10571, BOWY 4944, BROADWAY COR. 4TH. L.A.

Franklin Hunter Re-enters Business

Franklin Hunter, for eighteen years located on Spring and Broadway, after a year's withdrawal from business, announces the opening on Saturday, September 21st, of his new store at 619 South Broadway.

The new venture will be known as HUNTER'S—THE FASHION SHOP—specializing on all that is new and latest in Millinery, Corsets, Waists, Hosiery and Neckwear Linen.

The announcement that Mr. Hunter is in trade again, will, we feel, bring our former patrons into the old relations. Those to whom we are unknown are cordially invited to come in and see our shop, and the latest and newest in styles and merchandise.

HUNTER'S THE FASHION SHOP 619 South Broadway

Now Ready At All Booksellers

Myrtle Reed's fascinating new book

The White Shield

This charming book, by the author of "Lavender and Old Lace," "The Weaver of Dreams," etc., reflects the characteristics of the writer; the same vivid imagination, the quick transition from pathos to humor, the facility of utterance, the wholesome sentiment, the purity of thought, the delicacy of touch, the spontaneous wit which has endeared her to over a million readers are here freely represented.

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MORNING.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1912.—[PART I.] 11

MINERS.

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THE TIMES.]
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THE TIMES.]
pt. 20.—[Ex-
Anderson, one
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in-law, Judge

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THE TIMES.]
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Sports of All

National League.

FAMOUS MARQUARD GETS
HIS IN FIRST GAME.

GIANTS IN FIRST GAME
Giants Come Back and Capture the Second Spasm of Double Header by Good Margin — Phillies' Pitchers Batted Out of Box in First, Shut Out, St. Louis in Second.

Second—Pirates Hand Perdue Worst Beating of Year.

[BY FEDERAL (WIRELESS) LINE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Sept. 26.—[Special Dispatch.] The Reds gave Marquard a hard drubbing in the first inning of the opening game today but the Rubs stuck through until the sixth, when Meyers batted for him. The Giants were powerless before Benton.

In the second game Leon Ames was hit at his best and was never in danger. Devore's home run in the third inning sewed up the game. The scores:

First game: PHILADELPHIA

| | A. | R. | R. | H. | P. | O. | E. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Crawford, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| S. Magee, cf | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, rf | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Magee, lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kneib, 2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devore, 3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boys, ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Douth, c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marquard, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Parkert, 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| W. Magee, 1b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Killifer, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mangua, ss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stanton, 3b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Walsh, 2b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 10 | 27 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

—Batted for Brennan in fourth.
—Batted for Marzer in seventh.

Second game: CINCINNATI

| | A. | R. | R. | H. | P. | O. | E. |
|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Teacher, lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clinton, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robinson, 1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devore, 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ames, 2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marquard, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 20 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[illegible][illegible]

| BOSTON. | | A. | R. | B. | P. | O. | A. | E. |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Campbell, of | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| U. R. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Swaney, 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kirks, if | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tins, rf | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Homer, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marcella, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Mardim, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Perdon, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 31 | 3 | 7 | 37 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

ame of businesslike baseball
ernoon and the Senators never
at all. With Baker pitching
ves that he has when he is

with the other Seals doing duty for nine full innings, the starting rollers under the bat of the aggressive pitcher. No other club could have wished to have the Seals in the lineup.

McIntyre started Alberta, its new manager from the Central Association, to keep the ball in play on their part of the time. It was the assurance of this lad on the mound, but he won himself many a cheer by his clear hurling. Like a sea eagle, he swooped down on a ball, but he did not have the arm which was accorded the Seals. He had a good arm, a big control in the tight places, six to six on balls and at least nine counted in the San Francisco lineup.

Berry opened up by slamming the ball past short for a single. He trotted himself around to first and back. The Seals were not so good. Baker and then Wuffli found enough to get the Seals out of the game along. McIntyre lived up to Orr, who made a nice play on a ball that drifted into the hole, but again he failed to recover it in time to run back between the lines. It was the Seals' turn to get the hole, but again they failed.

McIntyre pitched the ball down to nail him. The pitcher hit the batter on the back of the head and the ball sailed and bounded into the left field garden and Golvin registered. Baker was next man up and he bunted to first. Berry was the next man up. Berry at the plate but he was out in a fraction of a second late. The Seal for the inning and four for the game. The Senators never were really dangerous. They got hits in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh innings, the men who hit the balls safely, but they did not count on the bases. Baker gave them a few hits on balls and these were the only ones that counted. He did not count and they were not to worry about what the Senators did. He knew he had everyone of them on the score.

SACRAMENTO.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shinn, 17 | A | B | R | H | R | E | P | A | E |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| San Buen, of | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kreiss, C. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Swain, S. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wuffli, B. | A | B | R | H | R | E | P | A | E |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telefer, Jr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[illegible]

**FIFTEEN NAGS
ARE FEATURED.**

Drivers Furnish
Races at Fair.

Time Is Reeled Off in
Spring Event.

Meet Is Scheduled to
Come to End Today.

...WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
 ...MATEES
 ...their owners driving com-
 ...today's card at the State Fair
 ...some good, high-

The 2:30 trot was taken by Melrose, owned by Melrose, and the 2:40 was won by San Francisco, and the 2:50 was won by Lovelock, both owned by Frank H. Burke of

most will close tomorrow with
of the Stanford stake and
for all pace, which will bring
best horses on the Coast.

meeting on the Pacific Coast
Circuit will be held at
beginning next Wednesday
four days. The summary:
class trot, owners driving

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|----|
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| (H. H. Cowell) | 3 | 2 | 5 | An |
| (W. Matson) | 6 | 4 | 3 | an |
| (A. Ottinger) | 5 | 6 | 4 | ex |

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| (De Hoffman) | 4 | 5 | 5 | fac |
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| 2:15 class pace, owners driving: | | | | fin |
| 1999: | | | | fin |
| (R. Meade) | 1 | 1 | 1 | Go |
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| | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| F. Silva) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| arden (P. McCart) .. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2:08%, 2:08%, 2:10. | | | |
| RECORD AT | | | |

BOWLING IS BROKEN.

Best bowling record was broken by the Wanderers in the final of the Columbia League tour-

at the Majestic alleys Friday when Strawn, Jackson and rolled 636 pins, and pulled into second place. The take first prize for the

WANDERERS.

| | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | Total. | Av. |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| | 182 | 238 | 197 | 222 | 229 | 1,067 | 211 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| 130 | 170 | 210 | 217 | 213 | 1,043 | 208 |
| 134 | 132 | 132 | 247 | 206 | 990 | 198 |
| HT | 548 | 613 | 686 | 646 | 3,089 | |
| UNION SQUARE. | | | | | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | Total. | Av. |
| HT | 180 | 158 | 178 | 191 | 809 | 162 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| 279 | 505 | 11 | 187 | 155 | 819 | 184 |
| 278 | 509 | 21.1 | 208 | 190 | 940 | 188 |
| 004 | 514 | 497 | 507 | 536 | 2,008 | |

NON-DARROW FIRST.

Smith in the class A tour-
doubles at the Cosmopol-
on Friday night, the totals
to 1849. Tomorrow night
and Darrow will play Ma-

will be played. The score game follows:

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | Total. | Av. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| 231 | 189 | 178 | 194 | 194 | 876 | 175 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| 100 | 134 | 312 | 189 | 191 | 974 | 270 | 186 |
| 100 | 300 | 290 | 303 | 378 | 1,340 | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | Total. | Av. | |
| 134 | 178 | 243 | 304 | 337 | 1,046 | 209 | |
| 130 | 153 | 204 | 244 | 304 | 1,015 | 203 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

**MAY NEVER
PLAY BALL AGAIN.**

BUREAU OF THE
19.—[Special Dispatch.]
according to his own
making his last journey

NEW REGG

NEW RECORD
IN FORBES

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE]
FIELD, PITTSBURGH, 1
Two new records were

several were equaled
good marks were
majority of the events
today by junior ath-
parts of the United

the auspices of the G
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be held tomorrow.
4
y of the Irish-American
New York, made a
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threw the discus 126.95
another junior rec-

ter of points the New
Club carried off first
total of thirty-one for

athletes who competed at Olympic games at participated in the events

Club, who today broke
second in the discus
fourth in that event
The second was J.

today won the five-
came in seventh in
marathon.
a summary of today's

the Irish-American broke the junior record and jump, with 45ft. hurdles—H. Griffith (A.) won. D. T.

second; time, 16
run — T. J. Holpin
E. Fricke (New
time, 1m. 57 3-8s.

77 Titles Out of 4500 Titles

FOLLOWING is the great prize list for the winners in The Times Booklovers' Contest. 150 or more valuable prizes. Something for everybody. This list includes a number of very valuable scholarships in the best private schools of Los Angeles and Southern California.

The Times
Booklovers' Contest
PICTURE NO. 61



What Book Does This Picture Represent?
Write title and name of author in form below

Title

Author

Your Name

Street and Number

City or Town

No. 61 September 21, 1912 No.

Wait until you have all the answers to the pictures before
then in. No partial lists will be considered.

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SO THAT YOU MAY BEGIN THIS CONTEST WITH STRONG ADVANTAGES, the Times will give the first 35 pictures from with every magazine of the month. The price of the catalogue is 10/-, which will be paid for you by the Times. This is the Contest Editor's official catalogue, containing 35 pictures, 10/- value, by the Times, and 10/- value, by the Times. It is a most valuable collection of 100 pictures, with their authors, and FROM IT ARE SELECTED THE 35 PICTURES TO BE GIVEN TO THE WINNERS OF THE CONTEST.

THUS ALL THE CORRECT TITLES ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE CATALOGUE.

Take an object lesson showing the advantage of the catalogue in the upper left-hand corner of the page. It is a most valuable collection of 100 pictures, with their authors, and FROM IT ARE SELECTED THE 35 PICTURES TO BE GIVEN TO THE WINNERS OF THE CONTEST.

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You don't have to know anything about the pictures. You can get the correct titles from the catalogue. You can get the correct titles from the catalogue. You can get the correct titles from the catalogue.

You will know a whole lot more about books than you do now. You will know a whole lot more about books than you do now. You will know a whole lot more about books than you do now.

A splendid prize for the winners. It is a picture from the Times. It is a picture from the Times. It is a picture from the Times.

100 pictures from 1 to 100. This all seven certificates are good for the pictures from 1 to 100. This all seven certificates are good for the pictures from 1 to 100.

he certificates are redeemable separately, or all together, at the discretion of the Times.

We admonish contestants that this newspaper race is a contest of skill and speed. It is a contest of skill and speed. It is a contest of skill and speed.

the first picture off at any time without notice. This certificate is valid for the first picture off at any time without notice. This certificate is valid for the first picture off at any time without notice.

signature with the Booklovers' Catalogue, and it may prove to you that the Times is a most valuable collection of 100 pictures, with their authors, and FROM IT ARE SELECTED THE 35 PICTURES TO BE GIVEN TO THE WINNERS OF THE CONTEST.

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Persons entering this contest today, tomorrow, or any other time before the contest closes will have exactly the same chance of winning a prize as those who previously entered.

Answers from entrants will not be accepted in
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Take an object lesson showing the advantage
catalogue to contestants: Suppose a picture represents
a ship on fire at sea. Suppose, also, that you
the least idea what title it can represent. Well,
out the picture. Turn to your catalogue. See
book is listed such as "The Fire at Sea," or "The
ing of the Ship," or something like that, for ALL
CORRECT TITLES ARE IN THE C
LOGUE, which is copyrighted by The Book
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CATALOGUE ORDER FORM.

BOOKLOVERS' CONTEST EDITOR,
LOS ANGELES TIMES,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Inclosed find \$6 cents, for which send me a Booklovers' catalogue of 4500 titles and the 7 certificates redeemable for 25 pictures free.

NAME _____

STREET AND NO. _____

CITY AND STATE. _____

Two Glendale Committees Are Not Agreed as to Route and Friction Results—Short News.

GLENDALÉ, Sept. 20.—The residents of the eastern section of this city are fighting, among themselves, the object of the struggle being the location of the new branch of the Pacific Electric which the company

The Union Missionary rally of the Christian churches of Pomona, Ontario and San Dimas, held at Ganesha Park today was largely attended, a basket luncheon being served at noon. Rev. C. R. Hudson addressed the audience on a "Home Missions Campaign" and Rev. H. C. Kendrick of Ontario spoke upon the "Value and Responsibility of Auxiliaries."

AVALON.
AVALON, Sept. 20.—A sloop owned by T. C. Curtis of Long Beach broke from its mooring in Avalon Bay last evening and in less than three hours had drifted seven miles out to sea. Curtis claimed that he had left the craft three hours previous safely moored. Capt. T. Whitley says he towed the boat seven miles.

| PRIZE. | VALUE. |
|---|----------|
| 1st Prize—5-Pass. Cartcarcar. Value | \$1750. |
| 2nd—One Piano, with Player Attachment | \$800.00 |
| 3rd—One Janss Highland Villa Tract Lot 9, Block 20 | \$750.00 |
| 4th—One Cash Prize | \$500.00 |
| 5th—One Norris & Hyde Piano | \$400.00 |
| 6th—One Fischer Piano | \$400.00 |
| 7th—Newport Land Co., Real Estate | \$350.00 |
| 8th—Fairbanks Piano | \$350.00 |
| 9th—Scholarship from De Chauvenet Conservatory of Music | \$300.00 |
| 10th—Scholarship at Huntington Hall | \$200.00 |
| 11th—Victrola | \$200.00 |
| 12th—Vocal Course at California School of Ar- tistic Whistling | \$150.00 |
| 18th—One Columbia Grafonola with Table | \$150.00 |
| 14th—University of Southern California Schol- arship, College of Oratory | \$140.00 |
| 15th—Scholarship Page Military Academy | \$135.00 |
| 16th—Scholarship Page Seminary | \$125.00 |
| 17th—One Columbia Grafonola with Cabinet .. | \$100.00 |
| 18th—Jewelry | \$100.00 |
| 19th—Furniture | \$100.00 |
| 20th—Pacific College of Osteopathy | \$75.00 |
| 21st—Art Goods | \$75.00 |
| 22nd—Spanish Scholarship Gallegos' School of Languages | \$75.00 |
| 23rd—One Eastman Kodak, Special Size 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, Leather Case, etc. | \$68.70 |
| 24th—One Columbia Grafonola with Cabinet.... | \$68.00 |
| 25th—New Standard Encyclopedia (Set) | \$59.00 |
| 26th—New Standard Encyclopedia (Set) | \$59.00 |
| 27th—Hollman Business College, Two Schol- arships | \$55.00 |
| 28th—One Eastman Kodak Special | \$50.00 |
| 29th—Jewelry | \$50.00 |
| 30th—Furniture | \$50.00 |
| 31st—Scholarship California School of Artistic Whistling | \$50.00 |
| 32nd—Pacific Coast School of Railroadng, I Bookkeeping Course | \$50.00 |
| 33rd—Pacific Coast School of Railroadng, I Typewriting and Shorthand Course... .. | \$50.00 |
| 34th—One Columbia Grafonola with Cabinet.. | \$31.50 |
| 35th—Booklovers' Shakespeare (Set) | \$31.00 |
| 36th—Booklovers' Shakespeare (Set) | \$31.00 |
| 37th—California School of Artistic Whistling, Expression Course | \$30.00 |
| 38th—The World's Best Music (Set) | \$28.00 |
| 39th—The World's Best Music (Set) | \$28.00 |
| 40th—One Eastman Kodak No. 3, Leather Case, etc. | \$24.45 |
| 41st—Askin & Marine, 1 Suit of Clothes | \$20.00 |

100 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Fifty 4-Lb. Boxes Rough House Chocolates... | \$100.00 |
| Fifty 2½-Lb. Boxes Rough House Chocolates... | \$62.50 |

ANSWER BOOK COUPON

BOOKLOVERS' CONTEST EDITOR,
The Los Angeles Times,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Enclosed find 70 cents (75 cents by mail), for which send me the answer book and the 6 certificates good for pictures No. 36 to No. 70, inclusive, **FREE**, for which I agree to subscribe to The Times (or continue my present subscription) for three months from date, and pay 76c per month.

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Inclosed find \$6 cents, for which send me a Booklovers' catalogue of 4500 titles and the 7 certificates redeemable for 25 pictures free.

NAME _____

STREET AND NO. _____

CITY AND STATE. _____

Blackstone Co.

will be the last day of the Fashion Show. If you have not visited our show rooms do so today. If you come again, Models will display gowns differing from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

Waists and Blouses

is the woman who has waited until now to change her nature if you could. The sight of this new collection of Waists and Blouses. The sight of this new collection of Waists and Blouses. The sight of this new collection of Waists and Blouses.

Department you will find a complete line of your son, and at just the price of a utility garment of the most

Second Floor—

Collarettes \$5.00
Important Saturday Special

new fall line of Feather Neckwear we will have handsome Ostrich Collarettes, finished with long

Main Floor—

Onyx Hosiery
for \$1.00

is noted for integrity, character and quality. Stock confidence can be placed in "Onyx" Stock. 3 pairs for \$1.00 as in all intermediate prices

WEIGHT lies, six-thread sole, \$1.00
GAUZE LISLES, handsome, sheer, 3 prs. for \$1.00
LISLES of medium weight, possess-
ever and comfort, black.

Main Floor—

New Merode Underwear 50c
Underwear is knit to fit the form and every garment is finished by hand, insuring absolute comfort. Our

Main Floor—

NEW STYLES IN VICTROLAS

Victrolas are creating a sensation—and no wonder! The new style they represent a big advance over previous

Model XL at \$100 includes what the

Model XIV. at

Model XIV. at

Model XIV. at

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HIGH-UP HOME LOW IN ASHES.

"The Crest," Handicraft of Woman, Burned.

Firemen Baffled, Little Girls Handle Buckets.

"I'll Try Again," Says the Plucky Loser.

Marguerite Field, author, poetess, and business woman, who built the place and lived alone in "The Crest," an eerie porch atop the lofty peak on Elysian Heights, lost her sky-tapping home yesterday afternoon by fire.

As the little house burned, struggling firemen toiled to draw a line of hose up 300 feet of almost perpendicular mountain side, while a powerful engine puffed away in an effort to force a water pressure through.

The task was too great and the home was destroyed, but not before the juvenile friends of Mrs. Field had come to the rescue to the best of their ability and organized a bucket brigade. The corps of little-girl "firemen" labored valiantly for the "lady who tells such good stories," but water was scarce and the blaze quick in its destruction.

"The Crest" occupied one of the most beautiful sites in the vicinity of Los Angeles, commanding a fine view of ocean and mountains and far above the dust and noise of the city. Mrs. Field selected it four years ago, when she came from Colorado, because of its beauty, and built herself the house that is now ashes.

Nearly all the work of construction, and the masonry required to build retaining walls, the stable for the cow, which helps her eke out a living, and the arbors and flower beds which made of the little cleared space at the top of the hill a garden spot, was done by Mrs. Field herself. Between times she sought to regain her health, sold milk, and now and then earned a real estate commission by disposing of a mountain lot, selling a poem or story to a newspaper or magazine, conducting a mail order business, and living the life of a very busy woman "up above the world so high."

Mrs. Field has become known as a short story writer, displaying the same versatility in her literary work as in other vocations, her contributions ranging in theme from love to psychology.

Mrs. Field lost everything she had in the world in the fire yesterday—clothing, home, manuscripts, furniture. She had no insurance, the policy having expired a few days ago. The fire was caused by a defective oil stove.

"Of course I will rebuild just as soon as I can," said the plucky little woman as she stood on the edge of the ruins of what had been "The Crest" half an hour before. "I started from nothing and built my home once before, and I'll try again. I guess I can do it."

Last night she slept in a tent on her beloved hill top, guarding the ruins of old "The Crest," and the site of the new.

SKIDS UNDER VICE-CONSUL.

Swedish Official Says He Still Holds Office and Will Take Orders Only From Stockholm.

Milton Carlson, royal Swedish Vice-Consul, was placed on the defensive in his fight to retain his official position when Judge Bledsoe of the Superior Court granted a writ of mandamus yesterday to William Matson, Swedish Consul at San Francisco, to surrender documents and insignia of his office to Gottlieb Eckdahl, recently named by the Swedish Ambassador at Washington as his successor. Carlson declares he will fight.

The writ is returnable Monday. Carlson declares the attempt to oust him is spite work on the part of persons who opposed his appointment and have coveted his position ever since.

"My appointment came from Stockholm direct," he said yesterday, "and only the appointive power can oust me. It is asserted that I have retained papers I am not entitled to keep. I consider myself still in office, so why should I not keep them?"

COOLER, BUT NO SNOW.

Weatherman Holds Out Promise for Lower Temperature Today, But Says Nothing of Showers.

The hot wave still held Los Angeles in its clutch yesterday, but Local Forecaster Carpenter said last night that the temperature will fall today.

At 12:20 p.m. yesterday the mercury soared to 93 deg. in the shade at the Weather Bureau station. While the temperature was 8 deg. lower than it was during the 1901 dog, snail Thursday, the weather was 7 deg. warmer than the hottest day in September last year—the 13th—when it was 86 deg.

It was almost as hot on the streets yesterday afternoon as it was on the hottest day last year, August 18, when the thermometer reached 95 deg.

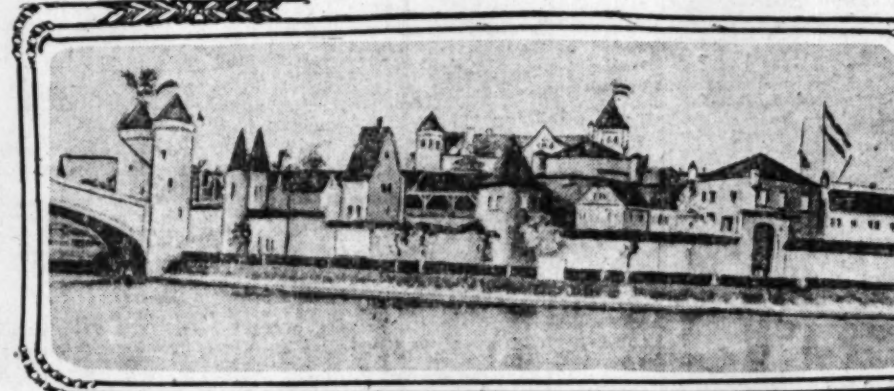
"Saturday should see a fall in temperature," said the weatherman. "It will be pretty warm, but the heat wave is passing. The western high area is moving eastward and its disappearance will bring a return to normal temperature for Los Angeles and vicinity. But the weather will continue fair for the next thirty-six hours. Light northerly to westerly winds are due, and they will help carry the heat away."

WATER-POWER FLOOD.

The most spectacular feature of the fire which broke from under the eaves at 9:05 o'clock, was in the operation of the water tower, which under command of Capt. Harnd, deluged the roof and seat of the fire with an irresistible force from two powerful streams. To the operation of the tower, more than anything else, the prompt subjection of the fire is attributed.

Battalion Chief O'Donnell took a

Picturesque Bit of Germany to Be Seen at Venice.



Where the Great Singing Festival Will Be Held Today and Tomorrow.

This village was built by the Kinney company as a permanent picnic grounds for the German societies of the county on the lagoon at Grand and Lion canals. Arthur Martin painted the scenery, which represents old Berlin public houses, castles on the Rhine, and in the background a replica of the German house to be built in Los Angeles.

Icy Blaze.

COLD-STORAGE FIRE AND A HEAVY LOSS.

Flames in Merchants' Company Plant, Attributed to Crossed Electric Wires or Overloaded Motor, Causes Damage Estimated All the Way from a Hundred and Fifty Thousand to Half Million Dollars.

THE plant of the Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company at Palmetto and Seaton streets, was heavily damaged by fire and water last evening. The loss is variously estimated at from \$150,000 to \$500,000, and cannot be determined until today.

The fire started in the top floor of the building devoted to the development of power for the refrigerating plant. Superintendent Franklin declares an overloaded motor was the contributing cause, while Night Watchman George Mott attributes it

force of men to the roof, where, for an hour they fought the fire and smoke at close range, and so effectively that the blaze was confined to the general location of its start. At times these men were in grave danger and the thousands of spectators looked with bated breath as they edged themselves in silhouette around the cornice to a noted point of vantage.

When the flames burst through the roof the possible seriousness of the situation and the number of large manufacturing plants in the vicinity led to the sounding of a second alarm which brought additional apparatus



Marguerite Field and the Fire Brigade.

Mrs. Field's hilltop home, "The Crest," on Elysian Heights, was burned yesterday afternoon, and she was photographed seeking some keepsake that might possibly have been saved. The firemen couldn't reach the place, so the little folks tried to save the house with buckets because "the lady tells such good stories."

to crossed electric wires. The loss on the building is fully covered by insurance.

The heaviest loss falls upon those who had large reserve stocks in storage, the five floors of the brick structure, having been filled with fruits, meats, poultry, eggs, cheese and other perishable material.

The fire originating at the top of the building meant the flooding of the plant with water, and the chief loss to the stored goods is from this cause, the fire itself being confined to the space between the top floor, or attic, and the roof.

Franklin thought most of the patrons of the plant carried insurance at least in part on their several stocks.

Among the heaviest losers are the Klein-Simpson Fruit Company, the Richardson, Holmes & Lamb Company, Rivers Brothers Company, Swift & Company and the Cudahy Packing Company.

The motor, in the vicinity of which the fire started, was on the roof and worth about \$25,000. On the top floor the storage is exclusively that of fruit, mostly apples; on the fourth floor eggs are the chief commodity; the third floor again is given over to fruit; the second to cheese, fruit and

men to the scene together with a large crowd of spectators attracted by the pyrotechnics.

The building is a five-story and basement brick structure erected seven years ago for cold storage purposes. Its equipment and insulation is costly and responsible for the heaviest damage to the company.

The president, general manager and chief owner of the company is F. G. Calkins; E. N. Pauly is secretary and treasurer. They were unable to explain the cause of the fire last night, but was certain that the loss on the perishable goods is heavy.

HEAVY LOSERS.

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GIVE RIDES TO WEARY WALKERS

Auto Owner Proposes Helping Hand Brotherhood.

Letter to "Times" Suggests Golden Era of Travel.

Several Commend Plan, but Express Doubts.

To organize the automobilists of Los Angeles city in a brotherhood of helping hand toward the tired pedestrian; to give a lift to the weary-footed worker, who plods slowly along as the automobilist whizzes by with empty seats in his machine, is the plea made by James M. Emerson, the plea made by James M. Emerson, the plea made by James M. Emerson.

"Why should we not unbuckle our dignity to the extent of helping out a fellow pedestrian?" asks Emerson. "It may seem difficult at first, but after the first plan is put into effect, it is simply giving a helping hand. It is good impulse; it is a prayer in action."

Emerson believes such an organization would do much to allay the resentment now harbored by many pedestrians against the automobile, and to remove the impression that the majority of owners of cars are heartless. What form the organization should take is a question he is confident can be easily worked out.

"I believe a large number of automobilists in Los Angeles are doing this very thing quietly and unostentatiously every day," said Miss Sybil C. Geary, secretary of the Automobile Club of Southern California. "I do not believe in an organization with that express purpose in view is practicable, but I do believe the idea is good one, and that many motorists would be glad to join in with the suggestion if the matter were simply called to their notice. In the majority of cases the so-called selfishness of automobilists is simply thoughtlessness. In many other cases, it is the result of some previous injury or imposition."

"To organize the movement, or to issue buttons or anything of that nature, would be to put the automobilist at the mercy of many designing persons, and I have learned from experience that the impositions practiced on owners are numerous and varied."

"I am very glad to give my support to this humanitarian suggestion," said John S. Mitchell, manager of the Hotel Hiltop, who is prominent among the city's automobilists. "But automobilists must guard against imposition and I do not believe an 'Auto Courtesy Club' would be practicable. Nor do I think it is needed, for many of the automobilists are doing what Emerson suggests. I have seen it done many times and have occasionally done it myself. I would suggest that owners be urged to give pedestrians a lift whenever they think it desirable, but that they confine their activities to elderly men and women and women with children."

FEARS MISCONSTRUCTION.

Gilbert S. McElroy, an attorney for the Automobile Club, is in sympathy with the helping-hand suggestion, but believes there is danger of automobilists who are really trying to do a favor being taken for auto-mashers. "Few of those who condemn a car owner for speeding by with empty seats, stop to think that if he invites women to ride in his machine, in at least half the cases he will be accused of being a joy-rider or a flirt. I know many times I have wished to help someone, but feared the danger of a rebuff, and I believe there are many others who feel the same way about it. If you can eliminate that element, the movement is all right. The suggestion is a good one, anyway."

County Charter Draft.

AUDITOR AND ASSESSOR WOULD BE APPOINTED.

ONLY two out of a list of thirty important county offices will be elective under the proposed new county charter, if the informal opinion of the freetholders now preparing the charter, expressed last evening, is made official today. The two officers will be those of Sheriff and District Attorney.

Although the freetholders did not have a quorum last night, they were unanimously in favor of removing the offices of Auditor and Assessor from the elective list and putting them in the appointive, and the change will in all probability go through today when the commission meets at 2 p.m.

Only one person appeared last evening to argue against the plan to cut off all fees from the constabulary department of the county, although a number of the constables had indicated an appeal, and protest against the change. Attorney De la Monte, formerly a constable, told the freetholders that if the constables are allowed any fees, they will have only eight hours a day, and that the county will lose, rather than gain, by the change.

At the meeting today a letter will be read from Dist. Atty. Fredericks in opposition to the "public defender" clause.

"I believe," the letter reads in part, "that the office of public defender is an unnecessary and an expensive burden upon the people, and the only excuse for such an office would be the idea that it was the duty of a prosecuting officer to prosecute all complaints brought to him, whether meritorious or otherwise. As a matter of fact, the public prosecutor rejects three-fourths of the applications for complaints against citizens because of a lack of evidence or doubts as to violations of the law."

"The idea of society employing an

officer to defend a public offender against its laws does not seem to me to be logical in view of the fact that society spends untold millions in money and immense sacrifices in man time and labor in enacting laws for its benefit and to preserve its peace. The cry all over the land is for the escape of guilty men, the delay of the law until the punishment comes so late that the crime is forgotten, if in fact the punishment ever comes. This is the reason for the existence of the prosecuting attorney."

The freetholders expect to work nearly all of today and probably most of Monday and Tuesday putting on the finishing touches to the charter. It must be completed and signed by Tuesday night.

The following is a synopsis of the essential of the proposed charter, which will be submitted to the voters of the city and county at the election in November.

SUPERVISORS.

Shall have general power, subject to constitutional, legislative and charter provisions, in affairs of the county; shall be five in number; shall receive \$250 per month; shall have power to change Supervisorial districts upon a two-thirds vote, such change, however, not to be made within one year after a general election; new position of clerk to the Board of Supervisors to be created, heretofore County Clerk being ex-officio clerk.

Shall appoint from the classified civil service list all county officers other than judges, clerks, etc., whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the charter, and fix compensation for same; shall also fix number and compensation of justices of the peace, who, however, shall be elective.

Shall provide by ordinance for the

(Continued on Second Page.)

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 HARRY E. ANDREWS, Managing Editor.
 F. X. SPAFFINGER, Assistant Treasurer.
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ATTITUDE OF THIS JOURNAL.
 For the country and the flag.
 For the Constitution and the courts.
 For upholding the honor of the army and navy.
 For orderly liberty under law.
 For an Ocean-to-Ocean highway.
 For true freedom in the industries.
 For unbacked labor, nation-wide.
 For the just rights of the unorganized many.
 For labor's protection, reward and repose.
 For the home and its safeguarding.
 For social order and business stability.
 For world-wide peace with honor.
 For security in the state.
 For the old and the young and the old guard.

FOR TAFT AND SHERMAN
 And against their allied antagonists.
 Against political trade, frauds and money.
 Against the life of the nation and the life of the state.
 Against the new-fangled judicial recall.
 Against free trade and free soup.
 Against union conspiracy and sabotage.
 Against the an-American closed shop.
 Against, not organized labor as such, but
 Against its acts when law-defying.
 Against the bomb, boycott and kidnap.
 Against strikes, picketing and riotousness.
 Against "progressive" backwardness.
 Against treason and the red flag.

WILL GET HIS.
 Roosevelt now includes the recall of presidents in his platform. He need not worry; the people will recall him before he is elected.

THE POT AND THE KETTLE.
 It is quite amusing to hear Bryan calling Roosevelt a Socialist after the Democrats have boasted all these years that Roosevelt had stolen Bryan's measures.

THE ANSWER.
 The Department of Agriculture has published a list of fruits from Hawaii to be barred from the United States under quarantine. Perhaps we can now tell whether an alligator pear is a vegetable or a fruit.

QUITE SO.
 A man in formal dress informally introduced himself to two ladies at Atlantic City and, after they had entertained him in their apartments that evening, he returned later in the night and robbed them of their jewelry. Moral, never first.

POOR CHINA.
 Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is holding a suffrage meeting at Peking. Dr. Sun Yat Sen and other natives have done so well in China with their delicate situation that, in the sincere interest of suffrage abroad, we suggest the immediate recall of Mrs. Catt.

DEMONSTRATING.
 Everybody connected with the text-book shortage is able to show just where the other fellow is to blame. Perhaps the public should take them all at their word and admit that they are all to blame. It is simply another illustration of the business methods of the Lissner-Johnson administration.

FOREVER.
 A man was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary, but he escaped from the officers while on the way to prison and because he refuses to take the advice of his wife and surrender she threatens to sue him for divorce. All the records of crime and shame show that it is bitterly and sadly true that where manliness and honor die, a woman's heart dies too.

BITING THE DUST.
 In the old days "blag" went the trusty rifle in the time novels and seventeen savage redskins bit the dust. Everybody who takes a ride on suburban street cars now bites the dust for about nine-tenths of the trip. Wonder if man can be arrested for swallowing a right of way? It is all very well about it being unlawful for one to trespass on property, but what can he do when this real estate trespasser upon him?

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT.
 AGAIN Germany presents her compliments to England and suggests the propriety of the British Board of Trade's adopting safety rules at sea without consulting other nations. Germany's position is correct in this. Since all ships are likely to land at the ports of all nations, the life-saving regulations should be uniform and every country should participate in a conference that would determine what these regulations ought to be.

SOMEWHAT ONE-SIDED.
 Such ships as the Lusitania and the Mauretania receive from the British government a subsidy of \$400,000 a year. In fact a sum sufficient to pay the whole of their coal bills. Other British steamships, according to their speed and tonnage, receive proportionate subsidies. Yet British shipowners are howling about unfair competition because our own ships, after paying all their own bills, are to be allowed free passage of our canal. Where the unfair competition comes in is self-evident.

COMING TO THEM.
 Speakers at the National Conference of Evangelists at Chicago scored modern methods of evangelism. They referred to the psychological crime of emotionalism and the financial crime of graft. We think it has been sufficiently well demonstrated that the frenzy and the ecstasy of the revival spirit too far transcend the normal to be healthy. Perhaps the appeal is made on the honest theory that it arouses sensibility and stimulates conscience, but the effect has so often been disastrous that no argument should be necessary for its elimination. The asylums contain thousands of illustrations of the hidden dangers of abnormal religious fervor.

DARROW AND THE DYNAMITERS.

The quintuple partnership between Darrow, who escaped being convicted of bribery; Meyer, who was indicted for the murder of Lieut.-Gov. Steunenberg and defended by Darrow; Tveitmo, who served a term in the penitentiary; Gompers, the cockney grafter, and the devil, who is the fifth member of the syndicate, has evidently not been dissolved. The scene of its operations has been transferred to Utah, where 5000 miners, mostly Poles, Austrians, Greeks and Slavs, who were glad in their own country to get 90 cents for ten hours' work and not attempt to dictate to their employers who their fellow-workmen should be, are not satisfied with \$3 and \$2.50 for eight or nine hours' work in the copper mines in Bingham Canyon, Utah, but have struck for 50 cents a day more. In ceasing work—as they had a right to do—they did not depart peacefully. They camped on the premises, declared their intention to kill any miners who accepted the jobs they had abandoned, and, by shooting at deputy sheriffs, demonstrated that they were armed and prepared to fulfill their threats—all of which acts were in open and shameless violation of the laws of the country to which they came and in which they were earning as much money for eight hours' work as they earned in their native lands for twenty-eight hours' work.

If they should remain out on their strike for thirty days and the mining companies should then give way to their demands it would take each miner seven months to make good the losses of a thirty-days' strike. The blame for the folly and crime of the strike rests not so much upon the deluded and unthinking strikers as upon those whose teachings misled them.

One of the most mischievous of these misleaders is Clarence Darrow. Convicts like Tveitmo and blatherskites like Gompers have their influence. But Darrow is a different sort of man. He is a lawyer of some ability which he debauches by enology of dynamites. He boasts of having been a general attorney of a big railroad company and of having been the attorney and general counsel of the city of Chicago. He occupies a position of such influence with the working people of the land that from their earnings they made up the enormous sum of \$300,000 and placed it in his hands to defend the McNamara.

He defended them by inducing them to plead guilty, thus securing for one the living death of a life imprisonment and for the other fifteen years' imprisonment in a cell. He had no opportunity at the time to make public justification of the acts of the McNamara. The first chance he had to do so was at his own trial on a charge of jury bribing. At that trial he addressed the jury in his own behalf, and his speech, published in pamphlet form and sold for 35 cents, has probably been sent to every union-labor organization in the land. In that speech he says that he risked "his life, his liberty and his reputation to save the murderer, McNamara." He did not state when and in what manner he risked his life. He did not detail in what particular transaction he risked his liberty. The jury found that he did not risk it in the particular instance of attempted bribery with which he was charged.

Concerning the McNamara who placed the dynamite that blew up the Times Building and spilled twenty innocent souls into the air Darrow said in that speech:

"He believed in a cause and he risked his life in that cause. . . . Judged in the light of his motives, I cannot condemn the man and I will not. . . . None of the perpetrators of this deed was ever morally guilty of murder."

Darrow has for the present purged Los Angeles of his presence. On Thursday the telegraph informs us that he was at Salt Lake City counseling with Meyer with respect to the next movement of the 4000 riotous miners who are entrenched in Bingham Canyon, who refuse to accept an offered raise of wages of 25 cents per day, who demand 50 cents per day, and refuse to submit their differences with the mine owners to arbitration, who threaten to kill any miners who may accept the employment they have vacated, and to blow up the smelters and hoisting works.

The Greek miners, who are entrenched on a mountain commanding the works of the Utah Copper Company, have been firing at every party of men, however few in number, who approached their fortifications.

It is probable that the Greeks and Austrians and Poles, who are defying the law and threatening to murder all who oppose them, will have translated to them the speech of the great American lawyer, Clarence Darrow, in which he said: "I CAN NOT CONDEMN McNAMARA AND I WILL NOT. . . . NONE OF THE PERPETRATORS OF THIS DEED WAS EVER MORALLY GUILTY OF MURDER."

If the counsel heretofore given to all workers and now probably being given specially by Clarence Darrow to the striking miners of Utah shall result in bloodshed, guilt will rest upon the soul of Clarence Darrow.

THE FACE OF AN ANGEL.
 In the fifteenth verse of the sixth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles it is related that, when Stephen spoke before the council, "all that sat in the council looking steadfastly on him saw his face as it had been the face of an angel."

It was the thought of Stephen that illumined his face. It is the thought that imparts vigor and power to the spoken word. The magnetism of the voice does much. The pose and gesture of the speaker have very much to do with the success or failure of a speech, but it is the thought which, clothed in the garb of forceful rhetoric and unanswerable logic, impresses itself upon the heart and brain of the auditor, and he sees the face of the orator "as it had been the face of an angel."

There are many spellbinders turned loose on the country just now. It would probably not be an overestimate to say that at Republican, Democratic and Progressive meetings tonight several thousand orators will dilate. A good many of them who will think they are making a speech will only be making a noise. Some who will assume to be presenting a garment of truth will really offer only a patchwork of lies, and a few—and they necessarily Taft Repub-

Will He Get Stung?



licans—will cause their audiences to look upon "the face of an angel." Harlan and Bede, for instance.

It diminishes the value of a speech if it is made in favor of a man rather than of a cause. Especially is this the case when the speaker is a candidate for public office, for then the most eager and credulous hearer will accord less weight to his utterances.

The press has lessened the power of the mere speechmaker, but it has not muffled the voice of the true orator. His face is still to his hearers "as the face of an angel." When Philip of Macedonia essayed to conquer Greece he bought many of his eloquent men. History says that the power of Philip was in his orators, secondly in his gold, and lastly in his armies. Yet there was one man whose voice he could not silence with gold or with armies, and that voice still rings down the ages, saying "let us march against Philip." But the power of the written word is not to be denied. A book of Charles Dickens reformed the slavery practice in England. A book of Charles Reade's reformed the prison system. A book of Harriet Beecher Stowe's was a potent influence in behalf of the abolition of slavery. Music is closely allied to oratory in its effect upon the actions of men. Hymns have made as many converts as sermons, and the strains of martial music have caused armies to encounter cheerfully the stormiest shock of battle.

It is the thought that directs the pen, that swells the diapason, that gives power to the spoken word. Emerson said, "The soul knows only soul." In true spontaneous oratory, guttural of affection or of tricks in manner, soul speaks through hindling eye, through vibrant voice, through every fiber of the physical frame, and thrills the soul of the listener as a direct current of thought, emotion and purpose.

An audience is in large degree responsible for the success or failure of a speech. "There are," says Sedgwick, "men in all sorts; men that work with their hands, those that toll with their heads, some rich in the world's gear, some with not so much. There is the man that takes a superior attitude; he is not going to be convinced unless his somewhat exigent standards are met. There is the man that, leaning forward, looks upward, somewhat puzzled, hearing a message and not hearing it, probably unconsciously looking for it. Some go to the meeting for amusement as they would go to a circus to feed buns to the elephant."

It is the duty of the orator, through whatever of toil in preparation, to give to his audience the very best that is in him to give. If he has nothing to give, if he has no true message to deliver, then let him keep his egotistical and unwarranted presence away from the platform and give way to some Stephen upon whose illumined face a thousand men and women will look "as it had been the face of an angel."

ONLY ONE THOUSAND SOLDIERS.
 The Democratic House of Representatives at its recent session enacted a law which, if not repealed, will materially reduce the numerical strength and efficiency of the regular army. The War Department predicts that such legislation, if continued, will by 1920 reduce the army to 1000 men.

The new law increases the enlistment term from three years to seven years, four years in active service and three years in the reserve corps, subject to call by the President.

Hitherto 20 per cent. extra pay has been allowed for service in Hawaii, Panama and Porto Rico. The House also attempted to cut off extra pay for service in the Philippines, but the Senate would not stand for it. Soldiers who receive honorable discharge have the privilege after four years of active service of re-enlistment for seven years more.

The War Department asked Congress to provide for a two-year enlistment term, with a provision for the establishment of a reserve. It also asked that the privilege of re-enlistment to non-commissioned officers should be limited to such as has a rating of efficiency above a certain standard.

Congress denied these requests. It added to the new law a provision that, when a reservist is called into active service by the President he shall receive a bonus of \$5 a month for the time he has been in the service. The War Department does not approve of this feature.

TAX THE BACHELORS!

BY ALICE WHEATLEY.

Western religion has always felt keenly the truth of the text, "It is not well for man to be alone." The man who persists in living alone is not only irreligious himself, but he is condemning some defenseless woman to a similar irreligion. The only excuse for such an abnormality as a bachelor is in a society where the men outnumber the women; then indeed they become mere objects of pity. At present there are plenty of women to go round. Those men who fail to perform their duty to the State by picking out suitable mates should be brought to their senses by drastic measures. The only way to touch the conscience of the hardened bachelor is through his pocketbook. Therefore let him be well taxed.

Calibac is in reality a form of domestic anarchy. The anarchist would throw off the necessary restraints and discipline of civil life; the bachelor is keeping away from the wholesome restraints and discipline of wedded existence. Men who persist thus with a hardening of the heart often finish up with a softening of the brain. Anarchists are all mad-bachelors to a great extent. Therefore, tax him for his anarchy!

Moreover, the bachelor abrogates to himself a monstrous freedom—a power to destroy the whole human race; for if all men followed his pernicious example, the end would come with the passing of one generation. In this respect he is not a present menace, but he may become one; so, lest he may, prevent. How? By making him pay a heavy fine for the implied threat against the future of the race. Failing to pay this fine, he should be made to work it out in the service of some woman who has been forced to live alone because of the selfishness of bachelors.

The worst feature about the confirmed bachelor is his utter callousness; instead of being depressed by his single state, there is a jauntiness and a sprightliness about him, very exasperating to the good citizens and citizenesses who are doing their duty by the race. Bachelors have even been known to pity—think of it, to pity!—the married men, to whom they ought to be looking up in humble veneration. The married man is the only true Christian, for Christianity teaches self-denial and renunciation. Marriage is the supreme act of renunciation; by it a man renounces woman as a whole in favor of one woman as an individual. The bachelor, on the other hand, renounces woman as a unit in favor of the race. For being "on the other hand" he should be saddled with an additional tax.

Selfishness is the easily-recognized trademark of every hopeless bachelor. No lunacy is only an abnormal sense of the importance of self; the whole world revolves around the lunatic. Therefore, in addition to the threat of race suicide, every bachelor is a direct risk to the sanity of the race. We protect our own industries by imposing a duty on inferior imported goods, the result of cheap labor. To protect the American people against insanity, we must impose a heavy duty on the selfishness of bachelors, for selfishness is the germ of madness.

Finally, bachelors, being an inconsiderable minority, more inconsiderable than ever since the days of woman suffrage, can be taxed by the married majority—if they think fit—without being furnished with any reason. Hit him hard, he has no friend except himself; a selfish friendship, it is imperative to stamp out Tax him on every possible score. As from the money thus raised a fund could be started to help the single women who wanted to procure husbands and were unable to find them. The selfishness of bachelors should be used to aid those who have to suffer on account of it. Tax the bachelor.

UNCLE WALT.

The Poet Philosopher.

When I was young and full of vim I labored in my father's field, and I have heard it said by him that none a hoe could better wield; beneath my care the pumpkins thrived, tall grew the turnips and the corn; and when the noon hour had arrived, my father held the dinner horn. Talk of the music of the spheres and all the sounds inspiring men! They would have jarred upon my ears, had they come floating to me through notes of joy and notes of sorrow. But nothing ever stirred my soul like father's old tin dinner horn. I've heard the noble organ peal, and thought it heavenly and grand; I've heard march, waltz, Virginia reel, performed by Sousa's bully band; I've heard the great Caruso trot out songs sublime as e'er were born, but nothing ever hit the spot like father's old tin dinner horn. 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Business: Finance and Trade.

STOCK LETTER.

(Published by Logan & Bryan, Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, 1111 Broadway, New York.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The fact that the market held well and maintained the advances in great part which were established Tuesday 10 points toward encouraging the interest which were responsible for the recent upturn, to renew operations for the advance. As a consequence, the market was displayed as has been witnessed for some time. The management of a new main contingent of gold for some time, accompanied by the fact that the arrival of new gold on Monday, taken in conjunction with the fact that according to preliminary estimates the bank statement which has been in evidence for some time, is in the general impression that the treasury deposits will be at hand in order to all the crop movement, would be a very necessary. This has caused some to revise their ideas relative to the stability of the monetary conditions, so far it has not been ascertained that influential banking interests are encouraging intense constructive operations in the stock market, but at the same time little reaction has been observed.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Bank clearing yesterday was \$1,000,000,000, same time last year, \$1,000,000,000, and same time in 1911, \$1,000,000,000.

Quotations furnished by the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

WHEAT. 1.00, 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, 1.05, 1.06, 1.07, 1.08, 1.09, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.18, 1.19, 1.20, 1.21, 1.22, 1.23, 1.24, 1.25, 1.26, 1.27, 1.28, 1.29, 1.30, 1.31, 1.32, 1.33, 1.34, 1.35, 1.36, 1.37, 1.38, 1.39, 1.40, 1.41, 1.42, 1.43, 1.44, 1.45, 1.46, 1.47, 1.48, 1.49, 1.50, 1.51, 1.52, 1.53, 1.54, 1.55, 1.56, 1.57, 1.58, 1.59, 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 1.63, 1.64, 1.65, 1.66, 1.67, 1.68, 1.69, 1.70, 1.71, 1.72, 1.73, 1.74, 1.75, 1.76, 1.77, 1.78, 1.79, 1.80, 1.81, 1.82, 1.83, 1.84, 1.85, 1.86, 1.87, 1.88, 1.89, 1.90, 1.91, 1.92, 1.93, 1.94, 1.95, 1.96, 1.97, 1.98, 1.99, 2.00, 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.04, 2.05, 2.06, 2.07, 2.08, 2.09, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21, 2.22, 2.23, 2.24, 2.25, 2.26, 2.27, 2.28, 2.29, 2.30, 2.31, 2.32, 2.33, 2.34, 2.35, 2.36, 2.37, 2.38, 2.39, 2.40, 2.41, 2.42, 2.43, 2.44, 2.45, 2.46, 2.47, 2.48, 2.49, 2.50, 2.51, 2.52, 2.53, 2.54, 2.55, 2.56, 2.57, 2.58, 2.59, 2.60, 2.61, 2.62, 2.63, 2.64, 2.65, 2.66, 2.67, 2.68, 2.69, 2.70, 2.71, 2.72, 2.73, 2.74, 2.75, 2.76, 2.77, 2.78, 2.79, 2.80, 2.81, 2.82, 2.83, 2.84, 2.85, 2.86, 2.87, 2.88, 2.89, 2.90, 2.91, 2.92, 2.93, 2.94, 2.95, 2.96, 2.97, 2.98, 2.99, 3.00, 3.01, 3.02, 3.03, 3.04, 3.05, 3.06, 3.07, 3.08, 3.09, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 3.26, 3.27, 3.28, 3.29, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41, 3.42, 3.43, 3.44, 3.45, 3.46, 3.47, 3.48, 3.49, 3.50, 3.51, 3.52, 3.53, 3.54, 3.55, 3.56, 3.57, 3.58, 3.59, 3.60, 3.61, 3.62, 3.63, 3.64, 3.65, 3.66, 3.67, 3.68, 3.69, 3.70, 3.71, 3.72, 3.73, 3.74, 3.75, 3.76, 3.77, 3.78, 3.79, 3.80, 3.81, 3.82, 3.83, 3.84, 3.85, 3.86, 3.87, 3.88, 3.89, 3.90, 3.91, 3.92, 3.93, 3.94, 3.95, 3.96, 3.97, 3.98, 3.99, 4.00, 4.01, 4.02, 4.03, 4.04, 4.05, 4.06, 4.07, 4.08, 4.09, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.15, 4.16, 4.17, 4.18, 4.19, 4.20, 4.21, 4.22, 4.23, 4.24, 4.25, 4.26, 4.27, 4.28, 4.29, 4.30, 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17.97, 17.98, 17.99, 18.00, 18.01, 18.02, 18.03, 18.04, 18.05, 18.06, 18.07, 18.08, 18.09, 18.10, 18.11, 18.12, 18.13, 18.14, 18.15, 18.16, 18.17, 18.18, 18.19, 18.20, 18.21, 18.22, 18.23, 18.24, 18.25, 18.26, 18.27, 18.28, 18.29, 18.30, 18.31, 18.32, 18.33, 18.34, 18.35, 18.36, 18.37, 18.38, 18.39, 18.40, 18.41, 18.42, 18.43, 18.44, 18.45, 18.46, 18.47, 18.48, 18.49, 18.50, 18.51, 18.52, 18.53, 18.54, 18.55, 18.56, 18.57, 18.58, 18.59, 18.60, 18.61, 18.62, 18.63, 18.64, 18.65, 18.66, 18.67, 18.68, 18.69, 18.70, 18.71, 18.72, 18.73, 18.74, 18.75, 18.76, 18.77, 18.78, 18.79, 18.80, 18.81, 18.82, 18.83, 18.84, 18.85, 18.86, 18.87, 18.88, 18.89, 18.90, 18.91, 18.92, 18.93, 18.94,



Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Weekly

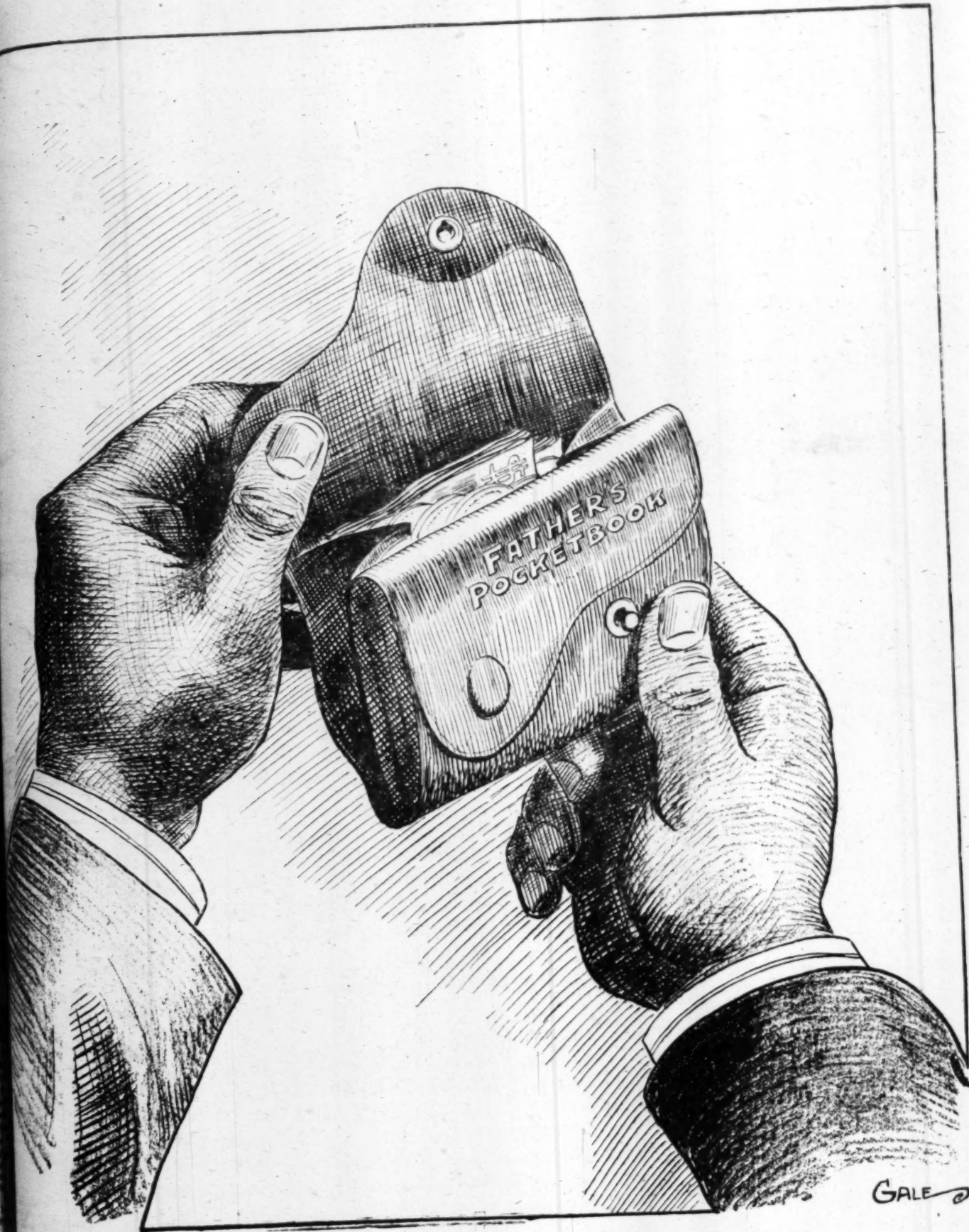
Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest



SEPTEMBER 21, 1912—40 PAGES.

Single copies, by mail, Or through News Agents, TEN CENTS

The Most Important "Fall Opening."



An autumn display especially for mother and the girls!

MBER 21, 1912.—[PART

Ribbons at 5
A very special assortment
high art fancy ribbons
widths to 6 inches. For
warps in taffetas or
also brocades. The
newest ideas in ribbon
bandeaux and even
gowns.
(Main Floor)

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ord convincing proof that they
trousers-to strengthen the suit
all wool materials in 24 of the
hand-tailored, perfect fitting,
a new suit free. Sizes to fit
fully filled. Write for samples.

etson Velours \$5
vails in style, quality and work
d the newest shades of brown,
ed. Hats for the particular

5 Fall Shirts \$1
Woven madras and zep
plain or plaited bosom,
shrinkable neckbands, c
attached. All sizes and
different sleeve lengths.

ck Sweaters \$5
reater coats, all wool, heavy we
h large double collar and two p

Men's English
Custom Shoes . . . \$
The shoes of the day. Their succ
has been instantaneous and
merited. For comfort and st
they are unequalled. In black or
calif. (Main Floor.)

ol Wear \$10.00
r school, street and auto wear in st
ra. Materials include Zibelines, Cas
espuns, Scotch Tweeds, etc.

Junior Dresses \$10.00
rench or heavy English storm serge
white shepherd checks—the favori
r school wear. In the popular N
ter Pan and Peter Thompson style.
years.
(Second Floor)

Girls' Coats at \$5.00—
to 14 years. A big assortment of
als. Including the new reefer coats
h worsteds, serges and Scotch tweeds
velvet collar, etc.

while filling the office of
General, visited the insti
tion of that day. Lord Duff
really was a great statesman
finished orator, brushed
with farmers, manufacturers
chants while viewing exhibits
for the information of all.
But that was before the
modern imperialism—and
The old order changeth.

NEGRO LYNCHED
BAKERSFIELD, Sept. 20.—
P. Night Wire.] The lynching
negro, on the desert, thirty
of Mojave by men alleged to
played on the Los Angeles
was reported here tonight.
that the negro assaulted the
old child of a woman who
steading a tract of land
aqueduct camp in Jawbone
and the men formed a posse
pursued the negro. Surround
in a gulch, several miles distant
the scene of the alleged crime
riddled his body with bullets.
uty Coroner A. H. Dixon and
Sheriff Charles H. Smith left
night in an automobile to
investigation.

INSISTENT RUMORS
SAN DIEGO, Sept. 20.—
Night Wire.] Insistent reports
Capt. Sasaki, who has been
sed in the command of
perial training ship Taisai
the Department of War, Tok
an, has committed suicide at
of a Japanese far in the
in circulation today. All that
is that Capt. Sasaki left a
torium two days ago and

A Joke That Cost
[The Argonaut:] It is
one night after an opera
and into the cafe.

GENERAL EASTERN. A historic church
near Norristown, Pa., at which Washing-
ton while at Valley Forge, attended service,
and in the adjoining cemetery of which
many revolutionary soldiers are buried, was
sold yesterday at Sheriff's sale at Norristown.

are banking too much in advance on
the record crops. They are buying
heavily and taking on obligations on
the strength of crops that are not yet
in the market and may experience
many vicissitudes before they reach
market—chiefly, the lack of labor to

lawyer was so great that she tried to
bring him and Ethel Jones together,
and failing, decided to share his fate
rather than grieve over his great un-
happiness and his certain end.

An automobile party, made up of
Folsom, who for the past year, until
a month ago, roomed at the home
of Thomas Jones, father of Ethel
Jones, and who had been working
around the office of Ben Cohn, former
constable, wrote the following letter

FOLSOM'S LETTER.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER—40 PAGES.

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|--------|--|--------|
| The Most Important "Fall Opening" (Cartoon)..... | 1 | Why Don't You Do It, Too? By Herbert Kaufman..... | 13 | The City and House Beautiful. By Ernest Bennett..... | 13 |
| Table of Contents. Advertisements..... | 2 | Prehistoric Tonto. By James Willard Shultz..... | 14, 15 | Practical Poultry Culture. By Henry W. Knecht..... | 14, 15 |
| Editorials..... | 3, 4 | The Sapphire Lady of Maiden Lane. By R. Spillane..... | 16 | Orchard, Farm and Range..... | 16 |
| The Eagle..... | 5 | A Corner in Collins. By James W. Warnack..... | 17 | Men and Women..... | 17 |
| The Lancer..... | 5 | Recent Cartoons..... | 18 | Industrial Progress..... | 18 |
| A Few Linguistic Vagaries. By George W. Burton..... | 6 | Good Short Stories..... | 19 | Good Little Poems..... | 20, 21 |
| Sayings of Burdette, the Genial Philosopher..... | 6 | Under the Spreading Oaks (Illus.)..... | 20, 21 | Woman: In the Home and in the World..... | 21 |
| Who's Who—And Why..... | 7 | Hunters of Treasure. By Gertrude Livingston..... | 22 | La Esposa y Madre Chiquita. By G. Farnell-Bond..... | 22 |
| The Mountain Capital of Costa Rica. By F. G. Carpenter..... | 8, 9 | A Bathing Full of Trouble. By A. B. Fowler..... | 23 | The Human Body and the Care and Health of It..... | 23 |
| New National Plant Quarantine Law. By W. L. Altdorfer..... | 10, 11 | Blake's Quarantine. By James W. Babcock..... | 24 | A Study of a Prevailing Disease. By E. R. Warren, M.D..... | 25 |
| Curious Aspects of Our Game Refuges. By Rene Bache..... | 12, 13 | Two Little Unrepentant Prodigals. By Lannie H. Martin..... | 25 | Advertisements..... | 25 |

Pioneer BUILDING PRODUCTS

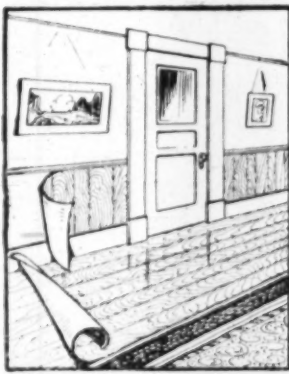
Are offered to builders with confidence that they will be found exactly as advertised—thoroughly dependable, the best in their class.

One of the Pioneer Paper Company's Specialties, Fibre Oak, is destined, like Pioneer Roofing, to fill an important place in the building economy of the Southwest. Fibre Oak is used in place of Linoleum; looks and wears like oak, sanitary and economical. Gives the appearance of an oak floor at a fraction of its cost. Write for samples and prices.

Pioneer Insulating and Building Paper—used in Cold Storage Plants, under floors, between brick walls, etc. Extra strong and durable. Water-proof, weather proof, vermin proof.

PIONEER PAPER CO.
247-251
SO. LOS ANGELES ST.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Fibre Oak Floor Covering



MANUFACTURERS OF THE FAMOUS
Pioneer ROOFING



Here's a record— 2,373,400 square feet of Malthoid

Since January first nearly two and a half million square feet of Malthoid Roofing has been laid on the homes and buildings of Los Angeles. Is it any wonder, you hear people say:

See that white roof---that's Malthoid!

You can easily tell the imitation from the genuine—the imitations are not so white, nor so well laid, look a little blue and dirty—the genuine

MALTHOID is a pure white, beautiful roof

The Paraffine Paint Co., Makers

518-20 Security Building, Los Angeles
E. G. JUDAH, Manager, L. A. Branch
Phones: Home 10462; Main 3974

On the Coast

In the West

It's Always Best

The Los Angeles Times

Contains all the news; besides special unequalled features, indeed a great variety of popular articles from eminent writers and more advertising matter than any other newspaper extant.

It thoroughly covers Los Angeles and Southern California, also reaches the wonderful San Joaquin Valley, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.

Its popularity is attested by the fact that it carries twice as many "Want" or "Liner" advertisements as any other paper in the Pacific Southwest.

The Times gives its advertising patrons greater value for less money than any other medium, and supplies its readers with exclusive and reliable news.

The subscription price is, Daily and Sunday, \$9 per year by carrier, or, postage paid, 75 cents per month. Sunday only (including Illustrated Weekly Magazine,) \$3.50 per year.

Rates for advertising furnished on application.

The Times-Mirror Company

617-619 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

lot more about him and mental fakery.

out between Lissner and a result of the disastrous of Lissner's rowdy faux Harlan meeting, is a loud Taft demonstration of night. After he had led from the stage by Harlan went back to where sitting and, as bystanders the Heney merry devildom him into going up to and becoming embroiled in. He accused Heney him into the scrape and at him like an infuriated n. Some of the women a hand in the excitement got the worst of it, every-

lar Republicans of Los Angeles will hold a convention at 10 o'clock in Blancher for the purpose of selecting a Central Committee, which have control and manage the Republican party's. The meeting will be called by Col. C. L. Heartwell of n, who was elected chair- Taft Republican county held at Long Beach Sep- Each of the 727 precincts and county will be rep- a delegate. After the adopts a platform and central committee it will be courts to decide whether or Bull Moose convention al Republican convention organization is entitled to me of that party in the paign. A resolution prais- Taft and endorsing the ion and the action of the vention will be introduced. a strongly condemning the progressive party and its the Republican name and nery in California, will adopted by the unanimous convention. The conven- addressed by Ex-United for Flint, Ex-Gov. Gage, ard and other prominent . It promises to be an gathering of real Repub- are loyal to the Grand Old its splendid record of for fifty years.

ish, who led the La Fol- ent in Southern California primary campaign and as a candidate for dele- Chicago convention on the ticket, is supporting Taft. Mr. Parish declared at 90 per cent. of the men who voted for the Senator in May will cast for Taft and Sherman in er election. The following received from Mr. Parish

years I was the editor of a Republican news- Wisconsin and have known Follette intimately for years. I was familiar with movement under the lead- Follette, and I make the without fear of successful that while Theodore new that Senator La Fol- ne father of the progres- ver did a single thing that mical to La Follette and at he fought for in State During the five years Mr. served as Governor of here was enacted in that of the reform measures made Wisconsin famous, and the progressive cause recognition or help fromoosevelt, but met with in the long and arduous Federal officers appointed in. In 1904 La Follette, en served four years as as elected a delegate-at-National Republican Con-oosevelt was a candidate himself. He had no oppo- is word was law. A dele- Wisconsin progressive Re-ent to Washington and him to prevent a plot a Follette and his three He paid no attention to but allowed the 'steam e National Committee to La Follette and his col- e unseated. Roosevelt at as not familiar with the assage. "Thou shalt not delegates seated were all La Follette and progres- s. La Follette has always Republican and believes the battles of reform wn party ranks, and that greater than the political any man. He has gone eat many times, but has ed to bolt."

Caminetti of Amador led to take the leadership ocratic party in Califor- eeded in having himself chairman of the State Ex- mittee. And he is boasting number of leading Bour- State are openly opposing plan to capture the chair- the ground that he has several occasions to pre- tegritty of his Democracy that he has voted twice legislature for Republican or the United States Sen- the old organization was minetti voted for Perkins. Lincoln-Roosevelt alleged came into control and s to put over John D. Democratic Senator from ed for Works. The Re- his district instructed for serve ran second and The Democrats of the

all the car lines, together with their numbers, and on the reverse a map showing the various numbered zones into which the city is divided. All the lines except two cross the city diagonally. These two make an inner and an outer circle, and one of the other

least with the traffic. The lamp globes show bands of red which make them easily seen at night, and the zones in which they are found are indicated on the posts by bands of white paint, one for each zone. These assist passen-

way. For their benefit that part of the programme already carried out was repeated, the consequence being that ordinary spectators were surfeited with a second appearance of that of which they had already seen enough. The convenience and pleasure of

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The foot is the

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od many of our new laws simply...
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benefit to the general public, tax...



THE EAGLE is often puzzled as he sits up here on his granite tower or eyrie, and listens to what is going on among you humans in the street below when you talk about yourselves individually or as a race. It seems to me, the Eagle bird, as if you were very fond of the personal pronoun of the first person.

The Great Fight for Peace.

GRANT in his sententious tolerance to profound philosophy would have peace if he had to. The only way to get peace is to be ready to repel an attack. The American Bar Association, Milwaukee, August 26, Gov. Ballou spoke hopefully of the peace carried on in behalf of international consumption heartily to be with far away.

the Connecticut Governor's remarks of universal peace courage in their great work. The exhibition that given of old to reformers, be followed in all ages by all forms, namely, "Be not weary in

the decade of the century that have been fewer wars than in all the previous centuries, and the more treaties signed which tend in single years of this century centuries going before.

speaker at Milwaukee told of the work by the peace advocates of the been undertaken to compile these international arbitration treaties will be added all decisions of the Hereafter this work will be

the Carnegie endowment for peace, which is to finance the coming of these reports, is also to the coming year an international national law. The seat of this Carnegie Peace Palace at The Hague sessions will take place yearly in November and October. The lectures for not more than a year at a time than one of them for any given time from any given country.

the right has been acquired to of international law for advisory problems whenever such step desirable.

there has been provided also a 75,000 a year to go to the United Nations Association recently formed which is at Brussels, Belgium. opinion all these steps are wise tend much toward maintaining the nations. The publishing of treaties will be a very important and the opportunity to study law in a school equipped and maintained is also important.

sure international peace there international laws formulated and consent of the leading nations with international difficulties courts deal between individuals ing of such a court to pass according to these international force behind it to enforce the court is all that is needed to cease forever, but simple as the be difficult of application.

ary Foy isn't going to have all the herself, nor is the Democratic party all the eloquence of the fair sex. lawyer is president of the New York Republican Association. She attended the general Federation of the Pacific, San Francisco, and on her way home where she conferred with Miss H. president of the National Woman's association, where the two mapped out President Taft.

some of you use the capital I very full-faced letter therefor, say in But when you come to use the per of the second or third person you are with a six-point letter, lower-case, and the lower the case the

of the human race always manifest, is a higher and sometimes in a lower of you humans appear to the Eagle bird estimate on a man according to the fre he uses the first personal pronoun, and the fullest-face type he uses in your estimation. I cock my of the newspaper and there reported of the most superior of all I wonder if you do not have to of this dominant one among of all creation. So far as a rather make out, it appears to me that were taken out of the great man's the personal achievements catalogued personal pronoun there would be precious

enough it has come to be a settled matter that the human race is the most conceited of various families of creation, and that This is why you let the most conceited exercise dominion over the rest of

you as you, the conceited race, exercise dominion over the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air and the fishes of the sea.

I hope the rest of you have more inherent right to exercise dominion over the other families in creation than your great egotist has to domineer over his fellow-men, for if you have not you are usurpers and frauds, and not heaven-appointed kings of creation.

In a good many things the lower orders, as you call us, might very well dispute the dominion in spite of your overweening conceit, personal and racial. In swiftness your dog, my human brother, can outstrip you in the ratio of about a rod to a foot. But you say man has invented railroad trains that make locomotion very speedy. Let us see about that. Your horse will keep pace with all your trains excepting a few extra fast ones that often seem built not for locomotion, but for destruction. Well, if your express trains are more rapid than the legs of a horse, how do they compare with the wings of the eagles? Our tribe can fly faster and further than your swiftest express trains.

Then you are so conceited about your physical strength. Here is your great domineer who uses the capital I a foot high and three inches broad, often ten times in a sentence, and when he was met the other day after a great blustering quarrel in Chicago, being asked how he felt, replied: "Bully! as strong as a bull moose!" Well, that was just one of his exaggerations. He is always speaking in hyperbolic language. He never was as strong as a bull moose, nor as a cow moose, and hardly as a calf moose a week after it came into the world. He is rather bearish in his manners, but the grizzly bear would make mighty short work of him if it came to a hugging match. To be sure, the man with the big I went down into Africa and killed lions and hippos, but he had a blunderbuss and an army of attendants around him who yelled and hooted and beat tom-toms, frightening the life out of the poor animals before he dared to come within gun shot of them. Your great political party, very wisely selected the patient, intelligent, useful and powerful elephant as its symbol. This ought to teach you a little restraint in your self-conceit, for the peaceable elephant, if you arouse his ire, could trample a whole villageful of you into the soil of the earth and out of life.

Then I see the female of the species human, preening herself upon her graceful figure and beautiful complexion. Why, the gazelle or the race horse or the Eagle has more grace of form than the most perfect model of feminine beauty the human race ever produced. Your beautiful women often buy their beautiful complexion in a drug store, and then they are not half as glorious as the oriole. When they speak of their crown of glory, their hair, they have to seek comparisons in our bird world, and the greatest boast they can make is that their hair is black as the raven's wing. So when they speak of the pink and white of their complexion they resort to the rose garden or the snow bank or the wool of the poor timid sheep for comparisons.

eminently expressive phrases. Good Queen Bess had a most choice collection.

Compare our miserable "Oh, Law!" (and we really mean Oh, Lord) with that aristocratic, fine sounding "By my Halidom" of the chivalrous knight of old, or our "Oh, blow!" with the rhythmic "Lack-a-day" of the Elizabethan lady.

The "Marry now!" of the sixteenth century is redolent of sinister portent—think of the indignant spleen one could work off in those two short words, uttered with proper artistic feeling.

The "Parbleu!" and the "Oddsfish!" of Charles—it takes no specially vivid imagination to conjure up the situation that neither of those words illustrates—patriotic expletive, par excellence.

The Devil fiddle 'em!" of Henry VIII, too, is so much more effective and so much less damning than our "The Devil take him!" And their very blasphemy was more subtle and lofty than our own. Where we call upon the Delty to curse they but implored with infinite subtle hurt "God save your sinful soul!"

"Have at his gizzard!" "Ay, by the bog-wouns!" quoth Petruchio. "Sirrah!"—and for each of these we should content ourselves with pale "Doggone him," "By Gosh" and "Yes, siree!" Such a pathetic lack of distinction, such crude corruptions of greater things: "Gadzooks!" It just makes one sick to think of it. And we call ours an enterprising age. Why, we haven't a swear word in our whole vocabulary that begins to equal the "Withering Gorgonzola" of our forefathers, for respectable violent expletive. Why, one can positively smell it! Yet it could be uttered with absolute propriety in the presence of a member of the Friday Morning Club.

Emotional Expression.

THERE is no one of us so mild, even in this age of clubs and societies and cut-and-dried fashions that do their best to make us all alike, that he never requires a safety valve for his pent-up emotions. The swear word is an article of universal consumption, as necessary to life as bread and water and it does seem a pity that some great minds do not give their attention to the perfecting of this commodity. A carefully compiled list of really adequate swear words suitable to all occasions would have a ready sale—far exceeding the year's best sellers. One has only to spend an afternoon on one of the local golf courses to appreciate the appalling paucity of our language in this important branch. The same old inadequate expressions do duty time and again, and one waits in vain for a spark of originality, the real poetic instinct.

The human race is conceited and boastful even of the clothing which conceals their uncomeliness and protects them from the severity of the weather. The lower orders of creation do not have to resort to borrowed plumes for their decoration, nor kill and skin one another to keep out the cold. You ransack all creation killing the egret for its plumes, robbing the cotton plant of its bolls, pulling up the beautiful blue-flowered flax in the fields, shooting the pheasant for its wings and the fox for his pelt, for your personal adornment and to keep out the cold. The Eagle's plumes are all his own. And although we do not boast much, we think you yourselves will acknowledge that we are not uncomely birds.

There is only one element in your nature in which you lords of creation are superior in any way, or even equal to the lower orders of creation, that is your intellect. Therefore the most human man is the most intellectual, and the wise ones among you should cultivate your intellect rather than your biceps muscles and the swiftness of your nether limbs. You never equal the brute creation in strength, swiftness or grace.

Here is another human misapprehension. You think the intellect is all in your head. In brains you are certainly superior to the rest of creation, but it is in your affections that you were meant to overtop to the highest point the rest of God's creatures. It is true you are endowed with more intellect, but you are endowed with more of the faculties that reside in the heart than of those that reside in the head. Here is another error we can discern in human life. The most affectionate man should be the greatest, but your philosophy of life does not make him so. The man with the coldest heart, the soul deadest to all human sympathy, the one that conducts himself most as a beast of prey and regards neither friend nor foe, neither stranger nor relative, in his selfish pursuit of his own ends, is honored among you above better men, who devote more of their time, talents and wealth to the well-being of their fellow-men.

As I have said, you can never equal the eagle in swiftness, the horse in gracefulness, the peacock in beauty of plumage, nor the elephant in strength, but you can exceed us all in the cultivation of your intellectual endowments, and still more so in the cultivation of human sympathies, kindness and love. There is your true kingdom, and there is your heaven-given crown, and let me add your human sympathies, kindness and affection should extend to the dumb beasts as well as to your own kind, and that you may daily become less brutal and more human, is the prayer of Yours truly,



The Spongers and the Sponged.

THE army of spongers is increasing alarmingly and if it goes on much longer there won't be enough sponged to go round. You know the sleek, retiring disposition that always lets the other fellow pay all the fares on the car and then says with mild punctiliousness "Oh, you shouldn't have done that." He is the same creature that lags behind at the box office and lets the generous man take all the tickets, especially if there are any ladies in the party—after which he will persistently insist upon reimbursing for his own.

"Come and have a drink, old man," he will say cheerily and then let you in for paying the bill if you are generously inclined. If, however, you calmly regard yourself as his guest and sit tight, observe the amusing little creature wiggle and hum and ha, finally suggesting that you should toss for it!

But perhaps the worst case that came to my knowledge is that of the clerk who regularly saved half his salary. "Say, Bill, old man," he said affectionately, to the easy-going young spendthrift on pay day, "lend me \$5, will you. I want to put mine in the bank to insure the interest starting right away, but I have some things to buy on the way home. I'll pay you back next pay day."

The population may be divided rigidly into the spongers and the sponged. They are as distinct as black and white and they never encroach on each other's province except by accident—dire, tragic accident indeed on the day the sponger gets let in for buying the theater tickets for the whole party.

The sponger is the worst kind of mean man, for not only he is too mean to pay himself, but he is mean enough to accept your invitation wherever and whenever he can with the deliberate intention of getting his luxuries at your expense. Beware of the sponger—the new sport should be ensnaring him into paying for something occasionally—the occasion is as good as a pantomime any day.

Brainy.

BALD heads are a sign of brain and intellect, says Dr. Carlton B. Wells of Paris and the U.S.A. Since when half our respected community has been bearing itself with arrogance. The assertion will bring comfort to many a chilly cranium, but I honestly don't believe it will make any member of the Women's City Club forego their switches, toupes, transformations and tricky little pin curls. Not one. You will have to take their word for their brain and intellect as usual.



Dancer

the greatest needs of our times is a few swear words. Our present supply of words to be desired—inadequate, ineffective, inexpressive and not even respectable. There is something crisp, piquant, energetic, and potent and portentous implications—some, virile, satisfying, yet wholly minus relationship to blasphemy. Our "doggone its" and "gee whizzes" and wholly inadequate corruptions of "Great Scott!" has served its day, and while proving passably efficient in minor unequal to any sort of a crisis.

has enjoyed long and honorable service but withered nor custom staled its charm, but its department of usage is very

too, has lost its freshness, besides disadvantage of poor grammar. There is the slightest reason why we should not in our explosions—it is merely a habit in those cultured days one really must,

... of the things they did so much better ages—one dwells upon those fine picture words with tenderest appreciation. There was poetry, feeling, romance, and in some of those short, pointed and



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Who's Who--And Why.

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

DESTROYS TO BUILD UP.

THE HEBREW rebuilt Jerusalem after the Babylonian captivity. Among the many cities, and in Greek his nickname would be the city-taker, equivalent to the city-destroyer.

The man who destroys for the sake of the builder and stuff destroyed by dry rot gets in the way of the upbuilding process. The man who destroys for the sake of the upbuilding process is always wrong unless the actor has better to put in the place of the thing removed.

The attention of all the sympathetic and intellectual of the Illustrated Weekly to follow me in the sketch of a man who is reputed to be a great

builder who never removes anything until it is replaced by something else to put in the place of the thing removed. This upbuilder nearly all his life. He stands in the pre-eminent among railroad men and

from his first entrance into the service of the Southern Pacific just thirty years ago. He was a young man and a stranger in the land when he came to the duties of a clerkship in the freight office of the Southern Pacific in the headquarters in San Francisco. But as a boy he had certain marks distinguishing him from the average railroad clerk. He was one of the most elaborately educated young men in the country, coming as he did from an Irish family distinguished everywhere for its scholarship. It was unusual for the family home that he received a varied education, a profound knowledge of literature, art and philosophy.

It was not a case of too much book learning clogging the wheels of intellect instead of lubricating them. This railroad clerk applied himself most assiduously to the routine duties of the position he occupied and acquired such a knowledge of railroading

that he was raised to the position of assistant freight agent, serving under the late Charlie McGowan, so well known and so much beloved by all who had to do with the Southern Pacific all over the country. In 1897, upon the death of Mr. McGowan, he was made general freight agent, in respect he served the road for a year. The Southern Pacific employees and officials of those days

under the direct tuition of J. C. Stubbs, one of the greatest railroad men of the age, and felt the prick of ambition. After a year's service as general freight agent our railroad clerk was promoted to the position of general freight manager of the Southern Pacific and all its cognate lines on the Coast, and occupied that position of great responsibility with present success for a number of years.

There was no pulling down to do in the Southern Pacific of those years, for the dead wood was constantly removed, and there was no clogging up of the wheels of operation anywhere. The officials of the road at that time were about as energetic and in respect about as competent railroad men as there were in the country.

Men who are reading this article will already know that it concerns William Sproule, at the present time president and active head of the whole Southern Pacific system. He has become known all over the country as a man of great executive ability, his acquaintance being particularly notable in keeping dead wood out of the movement of the road at any time and keeping all the wheels of operation thoroughly lubricated and every bearing clean.

Stubbs had a rule for Southern Pacific management that any employee who left the company should be permitted to return. The rule was violated in Stubbs' own case, who went to the Milwaukee road to be brought back to the Southern Pacific on a raise of salary in a year or so. The rule was again violated in the case of Mr. Sproule, who

was sent to the Guggenheims, where he is now put in a well-seasoned bit of oak from the very heart of the tree, and fitted it in its place with the machinery of a well-made bit of cabinet work. This came the infringement of Mr. Stubbs' rule after Mr. Harriman's death, there was a crying need for about half a dozen men of the very first order to take the place of that wonderful bit

of valetudinarian humanity small though it was in avoirdupois, and William Sproule was selected for the presidency of the Southern Pacific, a position which he is filling with that eminent success which followed all the activities of his life. Again Mr. Sproule, coming to the Southern Pacific, found no dead wood in the alley to obstruct the career of the ball to knock down the pins of railroad business and set the score up for the railroad he was representing. He found no timbers with dry rot; but he set himself vigorously to work to build up the activities of the road in every direction. It is a sad and disastrous thing for an incompetent railroader to come under the eye of William Sproule. They say an expert in sociology can tell a boy or girl, or a man or woman for that matter, who is mentally defective by the way such a person moves his feet in walking. The railroad men say Mr. Sproule can spot a deficient railroader by the way he carries his lead pencil behind his ear. For a competent railroader it is just as happy a circumstance to have Mr. Sproule on his track as it is unhappy for the other kind. He is said to be seeking out all over the system bright, diligent, studious young railroad men, and taking them up nearer to himself in order that he may observe their methods, and wherever the observation is favorable that young fellow is sure of prompt and rapid promotion.

He Planted Corn at Fifth and Broadway.

Along about the middle of the last century and about the time California was admitted into the Union there landed in San Francisco a worthy young German known as Dr. William Hammel. He was a good citizen and when San Francisco was terrorized by a gang of thugs and ordinary legal measures failed, he was one of the vigilantes who manned Old Fort Gunny-bags and made lamp posts a terror to evildoers.

Dr. Hammel came down to Los Angeles shortly after this, and became possessed of a city lot according to Ord's survey, 129 feet on Spring street and 165 on Fifth street, the northwest corner of those streets. Here he built a two-story house of brick, one of the first of such structures in the city. In 1865 there was born to this family a son called by the father's name, William A. This important event took place on the thirteenth day of March in that year. The Hammel boy grew up there and attended the schools of the city, taking a course that was equivalent to the high schools of after days. When I was talking with Sheriff Hammel the other day about his early life and asked him what the first job he had was, he said: "You know a Mr. Gates owned a lot adjoining us on the rear with its frontage on Fort street, now Broadway. Gates died, left two children, a boy, Banning Gates, and a very pretty daughter, Addie Gates. My elder brother rented the Gates lot and planted it to corn, and my first job was leading the horse through the rows of corn while my brother held the plow." But William A. Hammel's first real job was on the police force, and this was before he became of age. The boy did not intend to make the occupation of policeman his steady diet or life work, so he went into mercantile life, keeping books for some of the leading firms, then went into the Wells, Fargo & Company. He was ambitious, and these led him to the sun-kissed land of Arizona, where he became a most efficient cow-puncher for a few years. About 1891, when 26 years old, Billy Hammel took unto himself a wife, and this made it necessary that he should get into some business that would enable him to maintain his family in decent style. Hammel's brother-in-law, George Gard, had been Sheriff of Los Angeles county, and before that time Chief of Police. It was under Gard that Hammel served on the force, and he was also with his brother-in-law for a number of years in the Sheriff's office. Soon after Billy Hammel's marriage the Republicans of Los Angeles county were looking for a man with the proper nerve, integrity and knowledge of affairs to be nominated for Sheriff. The county was not at that time so overwhelmingly Republican as it became later, and success at the polls depended largely on the candidate in whose favor suffrages were solicited. Billy Hammel looked good to the people of Los Angeles, and he was elected Sheriff, and well he performed the duties of that important office.

At another time the city government was seeking a good head, experienced and in every way efficient for the police force. Billy Hammel was selected for the place and made one of the best heads of the police office Los Angeles has ever had. But he had his eye on the shrievalty, and to quote the puglist's phrase so dear to T. R. he chuckled his hat into the ring. Billy Hammel is a Los Angeles boy, born and raised here, a man of the people in every proper acceptation of the term. Whenever he has offered to serve the people they have grappled him, so to speak, with hooks of steel. Billy was elected Sheriff, but at the end of his term he was succeeded by another Billy whose surname was White. White served out his term, and then his predecessor, Billy Hammel, became his successor. I know quite a little of Los Angeles history and believe it is no mistake to say that Hammel is the only man who has been in the Sheriff's office three times.

Dr. Hammel was naturalized here in Los Angeles, and

his papers were made out by the late Col. John G. Wheeler. This was a matter of nearly sixty years ago, and as Billy Hammel is now nearly 50 years old he is full of reminiscences of early Los Angeles days. When in 1869, his father sold his property on Spring and Fifth streets, the family moved down on San Pedro just north of Fifth street. This was then considered far out in the country. And very often in the succeeding years, when young people "up town" were discussing where they should go for the evening and Dr. Hammel's hospitable fireside was suggested, all hands went up in the air with the exclamation "Oh, that's entirely too far away. It is clear out of town."

Along in the seventies the Christian Brothers, an order of the Roman Catholic Church, secured a piece of property along the south side of Sixth street from Broadway to Olive, on which they erected their first school building, known as St. Vincent's College. Billy Hammel when a child followed his brother George through the wilds of this out-of-town district, George shooting rabbits and Billy diligently putting them into the bag. Along about 1887 the Christian Brothers sold this property to a syndicate, as Sheriff Hammel remembers, for \$40,000. It reached back probably to Eighth street. The purchasing syndicate tried to get the City Council to buy a piece of this property for the city hall about to be erected but the newspapers of the town, which at that time were all published north of Third street along Spring and Broadway, opposed the purchase on the ground that it was entirely too far south, that it would incur too much work for the reporters who would have to attend to county matters at the Courthouse recently erected on the hill, at Temple and Broadway, to trek all the way to Sixth and Broadway to reach the City Hall. The enterprising journals at that time had about three men in the editorial department, and some of the unenterprising ones had a single reporter to cover all the details of the city.

The half of a century included in this survey has wrought mighty changes. The Hammel property on Spring and Fifth, where Dr. Hammel's home was just on the very edge of the inhabited portion of the city, is now right in the heart of the business center and was acquired recently by a syndicate from several sellers at a cost of about \$1,000,000. The St. Vincent College property which sold in those days for such a small sum would be worth many millions today. The original price, \$40,000, would scarcely command forty feet of the cheapest of it today. It would buy about twenty feet along Seventh street, and less than ten on Broadway, where George Hammel shot rabbits and Billy bagged them. Sixth street in those days was the last regular street in the city running east and west. It was the first link in the old stage route to San Francisco. The corral where the stage horses were fed was on Spring adjoining the Nadeau Hotel of today. The stage used to start from the door of the Bella Union Hotel, which is now known as the St. Charles. And the four bronchos used to swing down Main to Spring, Spring to Sixth and then westward out Sixth street, driving into a big hole—now known as Westlake and surrounded by a beautiful park—and so out through the Wilshire district, along the Brea ranch, through the Cahuenga Pass and along the Los Angeles River, crossing the Santa Susana Mountains about where the tunnel now is, then over the Canejo ranch on by Ventura and Santa Barbara to San Francisco.

The Road to Yesterday.

We dreamed alone, my heart and I
Of summers lost and vanished springs;
A little wind went singing by,
With breath of roses on his wings:
"Come out!" he beckoned, "come away!
I know the road to Yesterday!"

We ran together down the way,
A pleasant path of sun and shade,
We found the homestead, old and gray,
The garden where the children played
Before their feet had learned to stray
Beyond the realm of Yesterday.

The roses blossomed, white and red,
The plum-trees dropt their fragrant snow,
A joyous bird sang overhead
The very song of long ago;
And sunbeams, through the open door,
Wave webs of gold along the floor.

But from the window one should look
With tender longing in her face—
And one, above a holy book,
Sit musing by the fireside place—
Sweet souls' that changed to food divine
Life's bitter bread, and meager wine.

And all the empty rooms should fill
With children's voices, clear and sweet;
And on the silent stairway still
Sound the light tread of children's feet—
"O heart!" I sighed, "what need to stay?
There is no road to Yesterday!"

—[Emily Huntington Miller, in Independent.]

Philosopher.

Four ages of life, Death standing in the quarters of the hour—Childhood the second, Manhood the third and old age the fourth. The first stroke of each quarter of the two geni seated above the altar; the Ages strike the following all the hours, and while he is doing his work, the hour glass is turned over the hour glass with his hand. On a higher plane than any by himself, stands a figure of the hour of noon strikes, the twelve passing before him, bow low as they pass in front of him. As the last stroke of the clock whose motions and clatter strike, flaps his wings and crows thrice, the records not only the regular of the church, but those which mark their connection with Easter. As the American system represents the revolution, visible to the naked eye; the eclipses of the sun and moon, the end of time, whenever that may be, and of the world; and there are indications that I couldn't understand clock ticked off the minutes and the second losing a second during the seven German army in 1870, though it had escaped from striking the end of the German shells wrought havoc among the New Church, the city library, paintings and many handsome residences. On August 25 the falling shells struck the cathedral roof and set fire to the clock glass windows, filling the interior and piercing the great organ. On the two shells struck the crown of the spire in the fifth a shot pierced the point of the spire which was badly twisted and all the fury and destruction of a church have no more reverence for a church as the wonderful clock, the most delicate in that sacred place, did not receive any.

way, the Christian nation which knows the sensitive nations which are blunted sense of honor which move to legislate concerning its own feelings the feelings of European nations.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE

torium two days ago and

A Joke That Cost

[The Argonaut:] It is reported one night after an opera performance a party trooped into the cafe of the famous Paris restaurant and the waiter passed away, and

GENERAL EASTERN. A historic church near Norristown, Pa., at which Washington while at Valley Forge, attended service, and in the adjoining cemetery of which many revolutionary soldiers are buried, was sold yesterday at Sheriff's sale at Norristown, Pa., for \$80.

are carrying too much in advance on the record crops. They are buying heavily and taking on obligations on the strength of crops that are not yet in the market and may experience many vicissitudes before they reach market—chiefly, the lack of labor to

lawyer was so great that she tried to bring him and Ethel Jones together, and failing, decided to share his fate rather than grieve over his great unhappiness and his certain end.

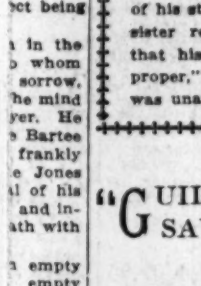
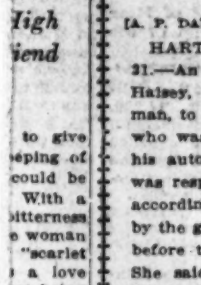
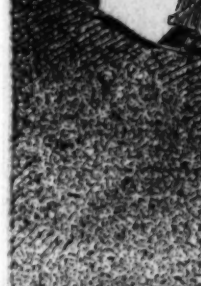
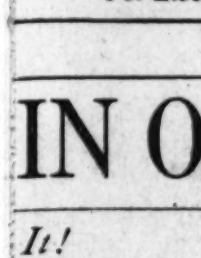
FOLSOM'S LETTER. Folsom, who for the past year, until a month ago, roomed at the home of Thomas Jones, father of Ethel Jones, and who had been working

Oklahoma a Parent Good Father

FATHER W. ASS.

empty empty package of

"GUILTY"



The Mountain Capital of Costa Rica.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

Under a Blue Sky.

THE CITY OF SAN JOSE AND ITS BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

HAIRHEADED AND BAREFOOTED WOMEN CLAD IN SILK SHAWLS—A LOOK AT THE MEN—THE FIGHT FOR SANITATION IN A LAND OF THE BOOKWORM—THE BIG MARKET—HOW BUSINESS IS DONE—TRANSPORTATION AND THE OX CART—CURIOUS FEATURES OF A LITTLE KNOWN CITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JOSE (Costa Rica).—I want to show you one of the most interesting little towns of the world. I mean San Jose, this capital of Costa Rica, situated down here in the mountains at the tail-

end of our continent. It is high up in the Central American Andes, within a thousand feet, perhaps, of the altitude of Denver, surrounded by mighty mountains which are green to their tops, but whose heads are lost in the clouds. The sky is bright blue and the air is so clear that you can see many miles. The semitropical sun paints the clouds on the hills. It brings out the red roofs of the city lying in the hollow below, and shows the gay buildings which are of bright yellow, sky-blue, grass-green and dark-red. The little capital is just about a mile and a half in diameter. It runs up hill and down, covering the arena of an amphitheater, the walls of which are the mountains.

There are some stores with plate-glass windows which would be of credit to any city in the United States of four times the size, and the goods within them, while the prices are double our prices at home, are the best of their kind and have come from all over the world.

Many of the merchants are Germans, some are French and some Spaniards, and not a few Costa Ricans. The larger places have fixed prices, and they seem to work on the principle that everything should pay a profit of at least 100 per cent. The necessities of life cost far more here than at home, and the luxuries are proportionately higher. Salt costs 5 cents a pound, sugar 10 cents, and bread, weight for weight,

done in stalls at one common center, and in the nation of trade it seems that we are coming back to the same conditions. The modern market is known as the department store, and individual merchants and clerks work for the owner.

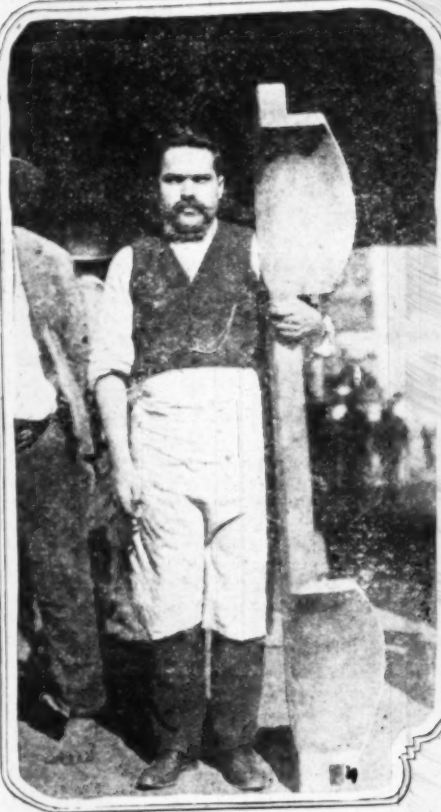
The market at San Jose covers a full city block, is surrounded by rows of wide stores forming an outer wall, with other rows of stores or shops inside along narrow aisles through the court within the wall side to the other. The outer wall of stores is about thirty feet deep, and those within are much smaller. They sell everything under the sun. One section is devoted to shoe shops, another to tailor shops, and a third to leather wares, including the saddle-bags and every Costa Rican peasant carries when he goes out from home.



San Jose, the mountain capital of Costa Rica



One of the troops



A girl weighing twenty pounds



San Jose

end of our continent. It is high up in the Central American Andes, within a thousand feet, perhaps, of the altitude of Denver, surrounded by mighty mountains which are green to their tops, but whose heads are lost in the clouds. The sky is bright blue and the air is so clear that you can see many miles. The semitropical sun paints the clouds on the hills. It brings out the red roofs of the city lying in the hollow below, and shows the gay buildings which are of bright yellow, sky-blue, grass-green and dark-red. The little capital is just about a mile and a half in diameter. It runs up hill and down, covering the arena of an amphitheater, the walls of which are the mountains.

San Jose has about 30,000 people. It is a city of one and two-story buildings, with many Catholic churches, a good-sized cathedral, a great theater and some other public structures rising above them. There are a half-dozen parks scattered throughout the city. The narrow streets cross one another at right angles, the main one being the Avenida Central, which begins at the national park near the Northern Railway station and ends in the grassy polo grounds known as the savannas, at the opposite end of the town.

San Jose Houses.

The buildings of San Jose are made of adobe with this stucco finish painted as I have described. The roofs extend far out over the walls, and along each is a gutter with drain pipes leading down and connecting with the open concrete gutters which line the sides of the roadway. Along the sides of the street are narrow stone flag sidewalks, and the pavement between is of a combination of earth and rough stones which when the heavy ox-carts move over it gives forth a sound like that of a traction engine on a corduroy road.

The houses are all Spanish style. They have wide doors and windows facing the street, and many of the windows are barred. I suppose to keep in the girls. Behind the more pretentious structures are patios or little courts filled with palms and other tropical plants, and in some cases with a fountain or so. The rooms run about these patios and face upon them, and the ordinary fine house is just one room deep all the way around. The poorer dwellings sometimes have a garden at the back, but more often they consist of merely one or two rooms facing the street, and with no back outlet whatever.

Business at the Capital.

The stores are scattered all over the town, with the best not far from the postoffice in the heart of the city. There are many large establishments among them. San Jose is the business center of all Costa Rica and the most of the wholesale and retail business is done right at the capital. Not a few of the firms turn over a half-million dollars a year, and I know of one little

about three times as much as I pay in Washington City. I bought a half-pint can of strawberry jam this morning to eat with my bread and coffee, which is all one gets for breakfast at the leading hotel. It cost me 45 cents, or three times what I pay at home.

San Jose's Great Market.

But we can see the native business of this country best in the market. Every town has its large market building filled with stalls and shops of all kinds, and it is there that the common people go to buy and to sell. The markets are much like the bazaars of the Orient, or those which were so common all over Europe at the time of the middle ages. The individual store is an evidence of civilization and progress. The business of all savage and semi-civilized people is

Standing at one end of the market and looking down these covered streets you see that the walls are lined with goods of all kinds. The merchant takes his wares to the market and hangs them out on the sides of the men come and are fitted in the sight of the passers-by. In some places the tailors have their sewing machines on the street, and all sorts of work are seen going on.

Here is a locksmith. Next door is a girl selling tery and further on is a section where the men are dealing in nothing but sugar. The sugar is put in loaves about the size of an Edam cheese, and wrapped around with palm leaves and tied with a palm cord in the center. It is made from cane in coarse loaves and it looks not unlike dirty maple sugar. Further on are the grain merchants, and in some

a lot more about him and mental fakery.

out between Lissner and a result of the disastrous of Lissner's rowdy faux Harlan meeting, is a loud ne Taft demonstration of ay night. After he had led from the stage by Har- went back to where sitting and, as bystanders e Heney merry devilom ang him into going up to m and becoming embroiled stew. He accused Heney him into the scrape and y at him like an infuriated n. Some of the women a hand in the excitement got the worst of it, every-

lar Republicans of Los An- ty will hold a convention ing at 10 o'clock in Blanch- the purpose of selecting nity Central Committee, l have control and man- f the Republican party's The meeting will be called y Col. C. L. Heartwell of n, who was elected chair- e Taft Republican county held at Long Beach Sep- Each of the 127 precincts and county will be rep- y a delegate. After the adopts a platform and ntral committee it will be courts to decide whether or Bull Moose convention al Republican convention organization is entitled to me of that party in the spaign. A resolution prais- ent Taft and indorsing the lon and the action of the nvention will be introduced. a strongly condemning the rogressive party and its d the Republican name and hinery in California, will adopted by the unanimous convention. The conven- e addressed by Ex-United ator Flint, Ex-Gov. Gage, ird and other prominent . It promises to be an gathering of real Repub- are loyal to the Grand Old its splendid record of t for fifty years.

ish, who led the La Fol- ent in Southern California y primary campaign and as a candidate for dele- Chicago convention on the ticket, is supporting Taft lon. Mr. Parish declared hat 90 per cent. of the men who voted for the Senator in May will cast for Taft and Sherman in eber election. The follow- received from Mr. Parish

ny years I was the editor ner of a Republican news- Wisconsin and have known Follette intimately for years. I was familiar with movement under the lead- a Follette, and I make the without fear of successful on that while Theodore knew that Senator La Fol- he father of the progres- ment in the Republican ver did a single thing that imical to La Follette and hat he fought for in State During the five years Mr. served as Governor of there was enacted in that of the reform measures made Wisconsin famous, and the progressive cause recognition or help from Roosevelt, but met with in the long and arduous Federal officers appointed it. In 1904 La Follette, then served four years as was elected a delegate-at- National Republican Con- roosevelt was a candidate himself. He had no oppo- nism word was law. A dele- Wisconsin progressive Re- vent to Washington and th him to prevent a plot La Follette and his three He paid no attention to , but allowed the 'steam the National Committee to La Follette and his col- e unsated. Roosevelt at ras not familiar with the passage. 'Thou shalt not delegates seated were all La Follette and progres- es. La Follette has always a Republican and believes the battles of reform own party ranks, and that greater than the political of any man. He has gone feat many times, but has sed to bolt."

Caminetti of Amador sed to take the leadership ocratic party in Califor- ceeded in having himself chairman of the State Ex- mittee. And he is bogging number of leading Bour- State are openly opposing plan to capture the chair- the ground that he has several occasions to pre- integrity of his Democracy that he has voted twice legislature for Republican for the United States Sen- the old organization was unlinetti voted for Perkins. Lincoln-Roosevelt alleged came into control and as to put over John D. Democratic Senator from ted for Works. The Re- his district instructed for reserve ran second and

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all the car lines, together with their numbers, and on the reverse a map showing the various numbered zones into which the city is divided. All the lines except two cross the city diagonally. These two make an inner and

least with the traffic. The lamp globes show bands of red which make them easily seen at night, and the zones in which they are found are indicated on the posts by bands of white paint. One for each zone. These assist passen-

the programme already carried out was repeated, the consequence being that ordinary spectators were surprised with a second appearance of that of which they had already seen enough. The convenience and pleasure of

ated Weekly. women selling dresses, lac or other. Costa Ricans. to stop a moment and lo better and selling. We have There are the resid into the small farmers who h people. The most of the crow or mending only their sa and see later this little repu nial classes, some of which on Four Hundred at hon well dressed the people are! nity good clothes. The me with the Panamanian are clean. They two policemen. Each with blue caps. Each I can see their revolvers st other are nice little fellows, and managerial officials of the Pa come up at a corner and ph and are seemingly d tary tickets. This is one of Central America, and it gl man, women and children. bareheaded women. The gl to has a hat on. The gi public and wear it in long l it is as black as the wings the market, and in most cas below. every girl has on a silk sha part of the national costum all or wide silk belt worn over the most expensiv The shawls are of silk with and are covered with as some of the owner can over black but the girls a some of the most delicate rose and pale yellows and to bare feet and bare head, and such that you could buy but, nevertheless, this shawl would have cost ten times that of a long letter V l at the back and so that the come down at the front a having the arms bare to allow sleeves and the s and hands. Club Look. a moment. Here come who are evidently of the b typical of these Costa I a reputation for beauty. men old and are at the and well formed, and they look is bareheaded, and l very and wary, hangs down at the back of the ears v some color as the silk shaw beautiful eyes! They are all with long lashes and we The features are reguli and the cheek bones p The lips are red, ripe and which show as the young li dashed lime. The compl just a tinge of red at as no paint or powder, al market show signs of the p shawls. One is of salmon, s is bright red, and in each that match. refreshing it is to see all home the street head as fantastic than any I hav I am told it is even so h wote belong to the rich uppe a good-looking maiden look and, besides—it costs le examine the dress of the shawls wear the same cost The climate here is perpet black and linsens of Panam It is only the peasants simply in cottons. They ha trousers fit almost tigh Nearly every man ha his shoulders or back, beautifully embroidered, and a peck. of the men are fat, and a striking feature to me in masses do not shave, a covered with a thin, cu looks as though its owner h of the razor. Outside this they are white, w negro or Indian blood. Do the population is compose but here on the highlands t some of the best of from the Gallician and th the northern part of the Sp

Costa Rica.

at one common center, and in the eve
seems that we are coming back to the
The modern market is known
store, and individual merchants
for the owner.



end of the market and looking down
you see that the walls are high
kinds. The merchant tailors have
trousers right out on the aisles and
are fitted in the sight of the pass
places the tailors have their sewing
street, and all sorts of work are
with. Next door is a girl selling
is a section where the men are
but sugar. The sugar is put up
size of an Edam cheese, and wrapped
leaves and tied with a palm str
made from cane in coarse, brown
not unlike dirty maple sugar
grain merchants, and in another

the frontiers of France. They are superior to the
natives of other Central American republics and are
noted as lovers of freedom and peace.

The Ox-Carts of San Jose.

But let us go out of the market and take a look at
the traffic. It is composed of foot passengers, milk-
men upon horseback and scores of ox-carts. The ox-
carts are the drays of the cities and the farm wagons
throughout the country. They are about the only
means of transportation, and with the exception of
that of the railroad all the freight is carried by them.
The carts are of the rudest description. They have
beds which, heaped up, might hold ten or twelve bush-
els, and these rest on a clumsy axle which has two
wheels about as large as the wheel of a bicycle. The
wheels are made of one solid block of wood, and are
bound on iron tires as thick as the lead pencil with
which I am writing. The tongue of the cart is almost
as large around as a telegraph pole. It is bound to the
axle at one end, and at the other is the ox yoke, which
must weigh twenty pounds. This yoke is a bar of
wood which rests on the necks of the oxen just back
of the horns. It is fastened by wide straps to the
horns, and the beasts push and pull by the horns. The
yoke is so bound that the oxen cannot move their
heads from side to side, and they are held like a vise.

These carts are said to be the only vehicles that can
make their way over the country. During the rainy
season the mud comes up to the axle, and spoke
wheels will not cut through it as well as these solid
disks.

Just now the season is dry, and the carts make a
hideous noise as they go through the streets. They
awaken me at 5 o'clock every morning, and at mid-
day I have to shut both windows and doors to hear
myself think. Such a cart will carry a ton when the
material is heavy. The driver walks in front with a
good ending in a point of steel a foot long. With this
he directs the oxen, giving the great beasts a jab when
they do not obey.

The Land of the Hookworm.

There is one thing that strikes me as I travel among
these Costa Ricans, and that is the weak, anemic and
unnourished condition of the people. They are a
sawed-off race. In this I speak of the peasant classes,
and more especially of those of the plateau. The
men I venture will not average five feet four inches
in height. I am about five feet eight, and nearly ev-
ery man I meet is a head shorter than I. The boys of
11 and 12 are not bigger than 8-year-old boys in the
States, and they look as though a good squeeze would
crush them to bits. The peasants are said to be lazy,
but I doubt whether their lack of energy does not
come from disease. I am told that the people are
largely afflicted with worms, and that they have many
intestinal diseases.

Indeed, the hookworm is common, and the govern-
ment is doing all it can to eradicate it. It has taken
advantage of the discoveries which we made in Porto
Rico and in our Southern States, and any one can have
medicine for the asking. Uncle Sam has cured hun-
dreds of thousands of our citizens of Porto Rico of this
plague, and it has made good workmen of them. There
is no doubt the same can be done here. One trouble
is the bad sanitary conditions. There is no such thing
as a sewer anywhere, outside a few cities, and as most
of the people go barefooted the parasites get in through
the feet, and in time practically the whole nation, ex-
cept the few rich and well-to-do, have been thus infected.

The ravages of the hookworm are not confined to
the plateau. It exists in the lowlands as well, and is
prevalent also among the Jamaica negroes who work
the banana plantations. It is so common among the
white natives that it will be some time before it can
be eradicated, but if so, the native may return to the
strength of his ancestors, and be like the husky, hardy
Basques of north Spain. Such a people could make
Costa Rica bloom like the rose.

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The Girl Who Smiles.

The wind was east, and the chimney smoked.
And the old brown house seemed dreary,
For nobody smiled and nobody joked,
The young folks grumbled, the old folks croaked,
And they came home chilled and weary.

Then opened the door and a girl came in;
Oh, she was homely—very;
Her face was plain, and her cheek was thin,
There wasn't a dimple from brow to chin.
But her smile was bright and cheery.

She spoke not a word of the cold or the damp,
Nor yet of the gloom about her,
But she mended the fire, and lighted the lamp
And she put on the place a different stamp,
From that it had without her.

They forgot that the house was a dull old place,
And smoky from base to rafter,
And gloom departed from every face
As they felt the charm of her mirthful grace
And the cheer of her happy laughter.

Oh, give me the girl who will smile and sing,
And make all glad together!
To be plain or fair is a lesser thing,
But a kind, unselfish heart can bring
Good cheer in the darkest weather.

—[Unidentified.]

A Plebe's Life at West Point.

Notwithstanding the efforts to suppress hazing, the
path of a "plebe" at our famous military academy is
not exactly rose-strewn. W. S. Sample, in the Sep-
tember Lippincott's, gives an amusing and enlightening
account of the experiences of one "plebe."

"For the first days in camp," the author tells us,
"plebes are made to walk with their little fingers on the
seams of their trousers, palms of the hands to the
front, and depressing their toes as they walk; that is,
striking the ground with the toe of the shoe first. It is
a very tiresome and ludicrous process, and is called
"finning out."

"A plebe walking quietly down the company street is
observed by some visitors, when suddenly he throws out
his hands and digs in his toes.

"Oh, Cadet Beantop, why is that cadet walking so
queerly?" asks a pretty girl.

"That isn't a cadet; it's a plebe. He walks that way
because he wants to be graceful."

"The true reason is that the poor plebe heard some
upper-classman say: 'Fin out there, Mister; dig in
those toes; tear up the gravel. What do you mean by
deadbeating and going bow-legged?'

"The cadets march to meals, to church, to swimming,
to dancing, to everything. The plebes are placed in the
rear rank of all formations; and in counting fours they
are supposed to count for their front rank file.

"The first meal a plebe eats in the mess hall with
the corps is never forgotten. Twelve cadets are seated
at a table, at least three of whom are plebes. The cadet
in charge of the table sits at the head, while a plebe
called 'the gunner' sits at the foot. It is the duty of the
gunner to call the table to attention each day, and to
announce the kind of dessert. As there is no bill of
fare, and the dessert is different every day, this is not
always an easy job. If the gunner announces the des-
ert incorrectly, he is deprived of his portion.

"The plebe on the gunner's right is called the cocoa
corporal, and on the left, the water corporal. It is the
duty of the cocoa corporal to pour out the cocoa, and the
water corporal pours the water.

"The cadets often have a fierce and wonderfully-built
jelly called 'Felix trembled.' This concoction wobbles
all over your plate, and derives its name from a cadet
named Felix, one of the oldest living graduates, who
ate some of the mixture and trembled violently. Cadets
who eat it have been trembling ever since. Molasses is
called 'Sammy' by the upper-classmen. Plebes are re-
quired to call it the 'Right Reverend Mr. Samuel, sir,'
until they qualify, which is done by eating seven slices
of bread and molasses, when they may call it 'Sammy.'

"After finishing their meals, plebes are required to
sit bolt upright and gaze fixedly at a potato stuck on
matches in the center of the table. They are not al-
lowed to feast their eyes upon the portraits of the great
generals that decorate the walls of the mess hall, but
must sit and 'brace' until the command: 'Battalions,
rise,' is given, when they fall in and march back to
camp."

Repatee in Politics.

[Popular Magazine:] If the name of the victim of
this story were published, it would create a sensation
from the Atlantic to the Pacific, not to say from the
Great Lakes to the Rio Grande. In short, if the name
were known, the gentleman in question would have
seven duck fits, and the remainder of the population of
the United States would leap madly into laughing hys-
terics. However, the victim is a man high in national
politics and prominent in the staring public eye. He
had befriended the hero of this narrative, and had
bound him to him with hoops of steel. An exigency of
politics required signal service from the lesser light,
and the great man sent for the other, and said to him:
"I am your friend. I have made you what you are.
For my sake, go forth into the countryside, and do thus
and so."

The lesser light, having consulted his own interests
and the opposite faction in the party, journeyed forth
all right enough, but what he pulled off in the afore-
mentioned countryside was in direct contradiction to
his instructions. When he returned to the place from
which he had started, he called at the office of his
powerful friend, but was received by a subordinate, who
said:
"My boss thinks that you have treated him very badly
in view of all his past friendship for you, and he will
not receive you. Furthermore, he wishes you to send
back to him the autographed photograph which he gave
you."

The man, thus rebuked, hurled himself into a taxi-
cab, dashed into his humble dwelling, seized a large stub
pen, wrote an inscription across the picture, and sent
the photograph back to its giver. The inscription read
thus:
"Received without solicitation—returned without re-
gret."

That Difficult H.

Lord Alastair Innes Ker, younger son of the Duke of
Sutherland, complimented a New York reporter on the
American accent.

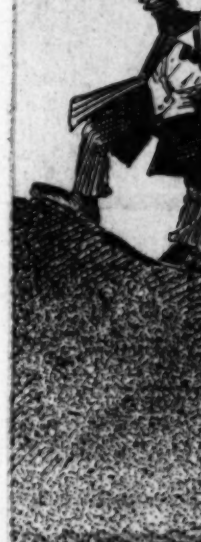
"You all talk alike here, high and low," he said.
"Thanks to your admirable public schools, the poor boy
isn't branded with an accent that will permanently
mark his lowly origin."

"It's different with us. With us, you know, the am-
bitious man struggling upward from the ranks is, as a
rule, one with aspirations but no aspirates."



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Curious Aspects of Our Game Refuges.

By Rene Bache.

Widely Scattered.

RESERVATIONS FROM BERING SEA TO FLORIDA.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF A RESERVATION FOR GREEN TURTLES, AND OF ANOTHER FOR MANATEES AND DOLPHINS—WHERE THE MOOSE CALVES ARE BORN—PROTECTION FOR GRIZZLY BEARS—CAVE DWELLING BIRDS OF DESTRUCTION ISLAND—THE FOOLISH PELICANS OF CORONADOS—DOMESTICATING THE ELDER DUCK.

QUEER things, some of them amusing, have been happening lately on certain of the wild game reserves created by the government in various parts of the United States.

One of these reserves, which is a volcano in Bering Sea, has become so hot as to drive away the sea lions

Saving Green Turtles.

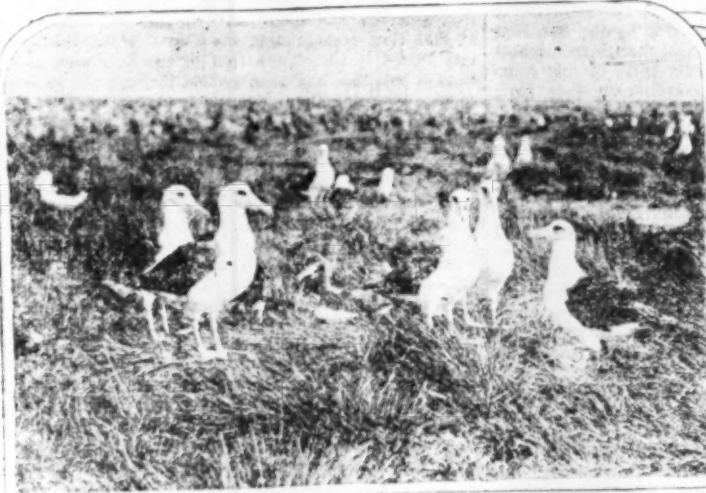
Yet the preservation of sea cows and dolphins was not thought of when the bird refuge at Mosquito Inlet was created. The situation in this respect is like that of the green turtles which are now multiplying rapidly on the "keys" of the Breton Island Reservation, off the Louisiana coast. In fact, this chain of low, sandy islands, some of them mere sandbars, devoid of vegetation and wave-swept during every gale, protected as it is against depredations by hunters, promises to preserve a reptilian species which has been seriously threatened with extermination.

This reservation, east of the mouths of the Mississippi, was set apart by President Roosevelt as a refuge for wild sea birds. It covers about 500 square miles of islands, and is exceedingly wild and difficult of access.

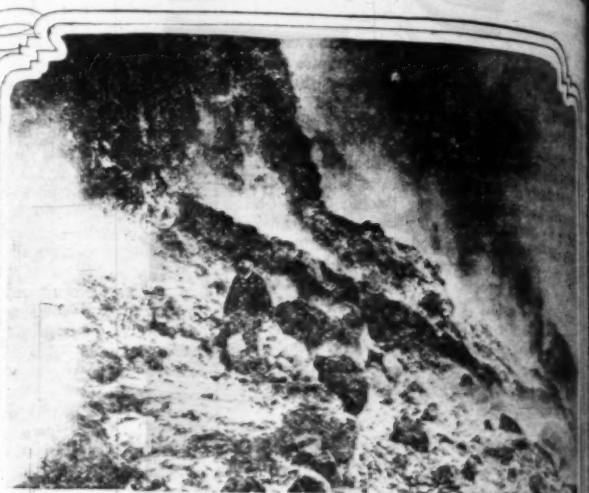
dreds of which were killed by a hurricane in 1906. The island is only twelve feet above sea level, and on the occasion the waves ran clear over it. While a great deal of damage was done, the result of the catastrophe was on the whole highly beneficial, because it wiped out all of the raccoons and muskrats, which formerly were occupying the place in large numbers, preyed upon the nestling birds.

An Interesting Experiment.

The Audubon Society, by the way, is now engaged in making an interesting experiment on Old Man Island, near Machias Bay, which it has leased from the State of Maine. It hopes to accomplish there the domestication of the elder duck—an enterprise more promising than one might imagine, inasmuch as it has already been carried out very successfully elsewhere.



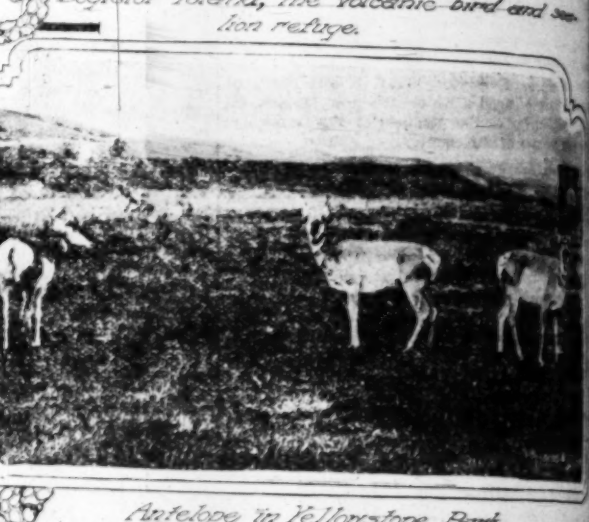
Albatrosses on a Pacific island reservation.



Boggs Island, the volcanic bird and sea lion refuge.



The snowy egret at home.



Antelope in Yellowstone Park.

but frequent it. Another, in Florida, is giving such effective protection to dolphins that the latter, freed from the perils of rifle and shotgun, are rapidly increasing in numbers to the great disgust of people of the wealthy class, who have made the neighborhood a winter resort, and who claim that their favorite amusement of motor-boating is rendered perilous by the animals.

It is easy to understand how a party of pleasure-seekers on board of a motor-boat, going at a rate of forty miles an hour, might be seriously perturbed by the sudden appearance of half a dozen of these "clowns of the sea," rising suddenly into view a short distance ahead, and cavorting over the waves with their customary recklessness. They weigh 500 pounds or more apiece, and to strike one would mean a total smashup.

The place referred to in Florida is the Mosquito Inlet reservation, which was set aside as a breeding refuge for several species of herons, the clapper rail, and various kinds of ducks. Brown pelicans, also, whose wonderful nesting colony, on Pelican Island, is some distance to the south, come hither to "loaf" on the marshes and sandpits.

Shooting is absolutely forbidden, so that not only dolphins, but "sea cows" are gaining in numbers. These latter (otherwise called manatees) are huge aquatic mammals, attaining a length of ten feet and a weight of half a ton. But they are gentle, herbivorous creatures, feeding on water vegetation. In former days they were plentiful all along the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, and naturalists are anxious that their species shall be preserved.

the coast for miles back being a vast morass. But it affords an ideal breeding ground for the green turtles, beloved of epicures and suggestive of the most delicious soup in the world, which crawl up on the sandy beaches at night, dig holes a couple of feet deep with their flippers, and lay therein from eighty to 200 eggs, covering them up and leaving them to be hatched by the sun-warmed sand. Occasionally these huge marine tortoises attain a weight of 1000 pounds. They live in deep water and feed on sea plants, mostly "turtle grass," which they cut off near the roots, eating the succulent lower parts and leaving the tops floating, so that the latter collect in great fields and mark places where hunting for the animals is sure to be good.

Where "Black Skimmers" Live.

Breton Island is the southernmost of the "keys" here described, and is well-out in the ocean. A small house of refuge for shipwrecked people has been built upon it by the Audubon Society, which maintains a patrol boat to keep off poachers. The reservation is the breeding ground of the curious sea birds known as "black skimmers." On Battledore Island, one of the chain, are millions of them. When flocks have alighted, the sands are literally black with them; but, when they fly up and toward the observer, showing their snowy "waistcoats," they suddenly turn white. Their bills, of carmine hue, resemble a pair of shears. They bark like dogs, but, when disturbed by intruders, their cries resemble the sobbing of children.

Breton Island is a breeding resort for pelicans, hun-

coast of Norway, where the birds breed in enormous numbers on islands not far from shore. Women on the ducklings in baskets to the sea when they are old enough to take care of themselves, and regularly pick from the nests the crop of precious down. The nest of this species of duck is built of grass and sticks, and the female plucks her own breast for the down, which she forms into a mat big enough to fold over and keep the eggs warm when she is absent. These nests are systematically collected, being worth 25 cents apiece in the first hand, and are sorted, cleaned, and put up in bags for export.

One of the most remarkable of the game reserves for wild game is Fire Island, in Cooks Inlet, on the southern coast of Alaska. It is not far from the mainland, and the moose swim over to give birth to their calves. The island is of small size, but it has no wolves, and the young moose, when old enough to look out for their own affairs, are escorted back to the mainland by their parents.

Two other small islands in Cooks Inlet, Kapichick, are natural breeding grounds of the elder ducks, and are now protected by law. Off the south coast of Alaska is Afognak Island, which has been made a refuge for the almost exterminated sea otter. But the game and by far the most important of the reservations for wild game in our Arctic province is that of the Yukon Delta, where an area as large as the State of Massachusetts has been set aside by the government as a breeding area for wild fowl—chiefly ducks and geese, including the superb Emperor goose.

[452]

a lot more about him and mental fakery.

out between Lissner and a result of the disastrous of Lissner's rowdy faux Harlan meeting, is a loud Taft demonstration of any night. After he had fled from the stage by Harlan went back to where sitting and, as bystanders Heney merry devilism him into going up to m and becoming embroiled stew. He accused Heney him into the scrape and y at him like an infuriated n. Some of the women a hand in the excitement got the worst of it, every-

lar Republicans of Los Angeles will hold a convention at 10 o'clock in Blanchard for the purpose of selecting a Central Committee. The meeting will be called by Col. C. L. Heartwell of n, who was elected chair- e Taft Republican county held at Long Beach Sep- Each of the 727 precincts and county will be rep- y a delegate. After the adopts a platform and ntral committee it will be courts to decide whether or Bull Moose convention al Republican convention organization is entitled to ame of that party in the apaign. A resolution prais- ent Taft and endorsing the ion and the action of the vention will be introduced. n strongly condemning the rogressive party and its i the Republican name and hinery in California, will adopted by the unanimous convention. The conven- e addressed by Ex-United ator Flint, Ex-Gov. Gage, ard and other prominent s. It promises to be an e gathering of real Repub- are loyal to the Grand Old its splendid record of t for fifty years.

ish, who led the La Fol- ment in Southern California y primary campaign and as a candidate for dele- Chicago convention on the ticket, is supporting Taft lon. Mr. Parish declared at 90 per cent. of the omen who voted for the Senator in May will cast for Taft and Sherman in her election. The following received from Mr. Parish

ny years I was the editor her of a Republican news- Wisconsin and have known Follette intimately for years. I was familiar with movement under the lead- a Follette, and I make the without fear of successful on that while Theodore knew that Senator La Fol- he father of the progres- ment in the Republican ver did a single thing that imical to La Follette and hat he fought for in State . During the five years Mr. e served as Governor of there was enacted in that of the reform measures e made Wisconsin famous. and the progressive cause recognition or help from Roosevelt, but met with in the long and arduous Federal officers appointed t. In 1904 La Follette, hen served four years as was elected a delegate-at- National Republican Con- Roosevelt was a candidate himself. He had no oppo- his word was law. A dele- Wisconsin progressive Re- vent to Washington and th him to prevent a plot La Follette and his three He paid no attention to a, but allowed the "steam the National Committee to La Follette and his col- e unseated. Roosevelt at was not familiar with the passage. "Thou shalt not delegates seated were all La Follette and progres- es. La Follette has always a Republican and believes the battles of reform own party ranks, and that e greater than the political of any man. He has eeat many times, but has ead to bolt."

Caminetti of Amador sed to take the leadership mocratic party in Califor- eceeded in having him- self chairman of the State Ex- amittee. And he is boasting number of leading Bour- State are openly opposing plan to capture the chair- a the ground that he has several occasions to pre- integrity of his Democracy that he has voted twice legislature for Republican for the United States Sen- the old organization was aminetti voted for Perkins. Lincoln-Roosevelt alleged e came into control and es to put over John D. Democratic Senator from ted for Works. The Re- of his district instructed for eserve ran second and

PO-

all the car lines, together with their numbers, and on the reverse a map showing the various numbered zones into which the city is divided. All the lines except two cross the city diagonally. These two make an inner and

least with the traffic. The lamp globes show bands of red which make them easily seen at night, and the zones in which they are found are indicated on the posts by bands of white paint, one for each zone. These assist passen-

the programme already carried out was repeated, the consequence being that ordinary spectators were surfeited with a second appearance of that of which they had already seen enough. The convenience and pleasure of

A joke that one night after an opera party trooped into the famous Paris

Source of Food.

of the Yukon Delta, is swampy, with many lakes, for agriculture or any other. It is the winter home of bir- are eagerly sought as game. Properly protecte- a permanent source of food for the Pacific Coast. But- e the Pacific Coast, it is necessary against wholesale slaui- adopted by pothunters in- eless creatures into incl- e there to murder them r- e situation of affairs, by th- e where the wild geese- e crops. As the grassy- e are converted into wh- e habit of eating the grain- e. It is considered of- e these magnificent birds, r- e as game, but for sentin- e as they are increasing in- e now afforded them, th- e of solution.

of the Grizzly. e most important native e the grizzly bear, the moose, the e are disappearing. The e in California, and it- e by a scattered remna- e. There are a few e the Yellowstone National P- e to be shot, and it is e remaining alive in other place- e have lost all of their e spirit; they never attack e, and they are as humbly e as any reformed Apac- e, some of the buffalo in th- e and forty-nine wild in th- e. Montana bison range there- e. game preserve forty- e like 1000 under fence, m- e. we have in this country- e. The finest herd, in Su- e the Philip estate, in So- e a year ago, and the esta- e what to do with them. e the Coronado Islands, off the e of the Mexican bound- e of brown pelicans. Owing e, they are not protected. e to induce at least some- e north and to build t- e within the territory of the e be safe from egg-hun- e. But it is impossible to m- e, and they obstinately ref-

WHY DON'T

swamis, palm- eants and astrologers- e but one competent s- e work.

back is oftener a- e accident. Fortune, e ment-minded, seld- e than his due.

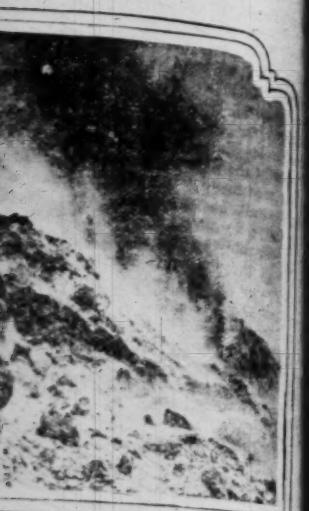
on of rabbits' feet, as- e heads' toes and four- e as one solid hou-

everything that was e, planned, wrought- e, invented, engineered e of this earth was e beings of the comm-

time to time, Natu- e achieved Siamese e, pin-proofed and e; but even the mos- e Ananiases neve- e of a creature hal- eard who sits in the e owner and guarantee- e by legal contract. e is a simple exp- e; there neve- e will be a magic spell- e, persistence

Refuges.

...were killed by a hurricane in 1906. The ... twelve feet above sea level, and on the ... lives ran clear over it. While a good ... was done, the result of the catastrophe ... is highly beneficial because it wiped out ... and muskrats, which formerly ... in large numbers, preyed upon the ...



...bird and sea.



...store Pearl.

...where the birds breed in enormous ... is not far from shore. Women carry ... baskets to the sea when they are ... of themselves, and regularly gather ... crop of precious down. The nest of ... is built of grass and sticks, and ... her own breast for the down, which ... mat big enough to fold over and keep ... when she is absent. These mats are ... being worth 25 cents apiece and ... sorted, cleaned, and put up in small ...

...remarkable of the government ... is Fire Island, in Cooks Inlet, on ... of Alaska. It is not far from the ... moose swim over to give birth there ... The island is of small size, but it has ... and the young moose, when old enough ... their own affairs, are escorted back to ... their parents.

...all islands in Cooks Inlet, Egg and ... breeding grounds of the elder duck ... by law. Off the south coast of ... Island, which has been made a refuge ... terminated sea otter. But the greatest ... important of the reservations for ... Arctic province is that of the Yukon ... sea as large as the State of Massachu ... aside by the government as a breeding ... chiefly ducks and geese, including ... geese.

...of the Yukon Delta, is a treeless "tundra ... with many lakes, and of no possible ... or any other purpose in par ... the winter home of birds which, at other ... sought as game in various parts of ... Properly protected, it should be in ... source of food supply for Alaska ... Pacific Coast. But, in order that this ... it is necessary that the birds shall ... wholesale slaughter—one method ... by pothunters in the past being to ... creatures into inclosures built for the ... to murder them ruthlessly.

...of affairs, by the way, has arrived ... where the wild geese have taken to de ... As the grassy plains where they ... converted into wheat fields, they are ... of cutting the grain, thus doing a good ... It is considered of great importance ... magnificent birds, not only on account ... but for sentimental reasons, and, ... are increasing in numbers, thanks to ... afforded them, the problem is some ... of solution.

...important native big game mammals ... the moose, the elk, and the buffalo. ... The grizzly is now prac ... California, and its species is repre ... a scattered remnant in parts of the ... There are a few of these magnificent ... Yellowstone National Park, where they are ... to be shot, and it is strongly urged that ... alive in other places ought to be pro ... have lost all of their old truculent and ... they never attack man when they can ... they are as humbly grateful for charit ... as any reformed Apache Indian.

...of the buffalo shows that there are ... of the three-alive wild in the Yellowstone Park. ... range there are eighty, and on ... preserve forty. Canada still has ... under fence, mostly in two herds. ... in this country 1000 buffalo in pri ... The finest herd, numbering nearly 300, ... the Philip estate, in South Dakota. The ... ago, and the estate is somewhat puz ... to do with them.

...of the Pacific Coast seven ... of the Mexican boundary line, is a large ... pelicans. Owing to their geographical ... are not protected. Utmost efforts have ... at least some of them to come a ... north and to build their nests on other ... territory of the United States, where ... safe from egg-hunters and other mar ... it is impossible to make them understand ... they obstinately refuse to be enticed.

WHY DON'T YOU DO IT, TOO? By Herbert Kaufman.

[Copyright, 1912, by Herbert Kaufman.]

...swamis, palmists, hysterics, ... and astrologers to the contrary, ... one competent system of success ...

...which is oftener a matter of action ... Fortune, though occasion ... minded, seldom gives a man ... his due.

...and rabbits' feet, astral scrolls, swas ... toes and four-leaf clovers is not ... one solid hour of substantial ...

...thing that was ever dreamed, ... planned, wrought, contrived, de ... engineered and built on the ... this earth was accomplished by ... of the common or garden va ...

...time to time, Nature has in a spirit ... achieved Siamese Twins, rubber ... -proofed and double-fingered ... even the most enthusiastic of ...

...dianases never proclaimed the ... of a creature half so wonderful as ... who sits in the office building at ... and guarantees to perform mir ... legal contract.

...is a simple explanation for all ... there never was and there ... be a magic spell.

...ness, persistence, honesty, daring,

Home of Auklets.

One of the most noteworthy refuges is Destruction Island, off the coast of Washington, the home of the curious rhinoceros auklet. This rock, long dreaded by mariners, stands boldly out in the Pacific, its flat top, sixty acres in extent, covered with a luxuriant vegetation and cut off on all sides by precipitous cliffs.

Here 12,000 auklets dwell. They are sooty black, and the vertical sea walls are fairly honeycombed with their burrows wherever there is clay or sand in which to dig holes. It is no small task for a bird to bore ten feet or more into a hard clay bank, but many of the burrows are even deeper, the diameter of the tunnel being about five inches and terminating in a dome-shaped chamber lined with dry leaves or grass. Each tunnel has a spur or blind alley, presumably occupied by the male during the honeymoon. The female lays a single egg.

Late in April the cave-dwelling fowls muster from the wide seas and seek this "aukery" on Destruction Island. They always arrive at night, and crash into the bushes like meteors, taking big chances of breaking their bones. The tribal home-coming is signaled by a tremendous commotion, and, once arrived, the birds promptly engage with old neighbors in disputes about boundaries. If growls and barks and shrieks mean anything, the quarreling is vigorous. At length, however, order emerges, and the auklets set to work renovating old tunnels or driving new ones, as a preliminary to the business of reproduction.

An odd fact about these birds is that hiding in their burrows, they are never seen in the daytime. Another species, known as Cassin's auklet, which breeds on the Farallones and other Pacific reservations, has similar nocturnal habits. On the South Farallone care has to be taken not to carry a lantern at night, in the breeding season, because the auklets, coming in from the sea by hundreds at a speed of thirty miles an hour, and aiming for the light, are likely to knock down the man who bears it.

The Ashy Petrel.

Yet another nocturnal bird, which breeds on the South Farallone (and which, by the way, breeds nowhere else within the limits of our territory,) is the ashy petrel. It is exactly the color of thick fog, and nests in crevices among rocks. Back of the lighthouse keeper's dwelling is a stone wall, and many of the petrels lay their eggs in cracks between the stones.

Malheur Lake, in Oregon, is a small sheet of water surrounded by extensive marshes. It is a government reservation, set apart for the protection of the Canada goose, the white pelican, and various other wild birds which breed there. A remarkable point about it is the fact that there is a colony of muskrats there; for nowhere else in Oregon are there any muskrats. But equally curious, perhaps, is the circumstance that Stump Lake, in North Dakota, is the only place in the United States where that beautiful bird, the white-winged scoter, breeds—the established refuge there being a group of four islets.

Five national military parks (Chickamauga, Antietam,

Shiloh, Gettysburg, and Vicksburg) have been created on as many battlefields in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, and Mississippi. On these areas absolute protection is given to wild life at all seasons, and their location is such that, with other military reservations (such as the cemeteries at Arlington, Fredericksburg, etc.,) they form a chain of refuges for migratory land birds in the line of their northward flight. It is proposed to create another chain of refuges on islands in the Mississippi River, and thus to contribute importantly to the safety of feathered creatures on their travels.

Hot Times There.

The volcano already mentioned in Bering Sea, not far from the north of the Aleutian Chain, is Bogislof Island, which, together with adjacent rocks, has recently been set aside as a refuge for sea birds and sea lions. Though small, it is probably the most persistently active volcano in the world, and a recent outburst of its fires has destroyed a good many of the sea fowl which frequent it for breeding purposes. One might suppose that they would prefer a cooler spot, and the same might be said of the sea lions which haunt the shores of the isle. The latter is so hot that men are able to land upon it only at occasional intervals.

The sea lion is the largest of all the seals. It has no fur, but its skin has been used for belting. The full-grown male has a leonine aspect, enhanced by the rich golden red of its coat of short hair. Its expression is ferocious, and that the followers of the explorer Bering should have viewed it with alarm, on first encountering the animal, is not surprising. Yet it is very timid, and at the approach of a single human being an entire herd will scuttle into the water, the females actually deserting their young.

This interesting marine mammal is in no danger of extermination. Its lack of a valuable pelt is its best asset. There is no money in killing it, and several of its most important rookeries are now protected by the government as refuges for sea fowl. The sea lion rookery on the Farallones is the most numerous occupied south of Bering Sea. Others are on Three-Arch Rocks (off the Oregon coast,) Destruction Island, and the lighthouse reservations at Point Reyes, and Ano Nuevo.

There are also a good many sea lions on the Pribilof Islands, in Bering Sea, where in earlier days they were so numerous as to drive away the fur seals—on which account the Russians killed most of them, or induced them by persecution to depart. Near by, on Walrus and Otter Islands, which are now included in the Pribilof Bird Reserve, are rookeries of sea lions—though it is not for their benefit, but for the protection of the murre, the horned puffin, tufted puffin, guillemots, and cormorants, which breed on those rocks, that the law has drawn about the latter its circle of guardianship. However lacking in value the animals may be to civilization, for commercial purposes, they are very useful to the Pribilof Islanders, who utilize their skins for boats, their intestines for waterproof clothing, their sinews for thread, and the tough portion of hide over their flippers for boot soles.

body had dreamed of the telephone, heard of the locomotive, or searched for petroleum.

The records of the Patent Office demonstrate in how many ways ingenuity can vault from obscurity into affluence and eminence. There is always room for a good idea; there is always a market for good judgment.

There is always a target for far-sight.

Jump in and take a hand in the game. Your only limit is the stars. You can have anything your cards call for.

There are no hard times; there are no handicaps. There are just two classes—fighters and quitters.

The Alexander Band.

[Popular Magazine:] It was a great day in the history of that small town. The currents and cross-currents of politics had swirled up and down the main street, made enemies throughout the community, and led the most prominent citizens to make foolish bets on the election. Patriotism was playing thunder with men's preconceived notions of the dictates of politeness. The merest whisper would have precipitated the use of firearms and hatpins. The speaker of the day took his place on the platform, looked as wise as a tree of owls, and prepared to sweep the crowd right off its feet. He began with a reference to his noble candidate, who, full of patriotism, ambition, and a desire to get the salary, was willing to have himself elected.

"How Alexander wept for other worlds to conquer, you, most of you, may all know," he began, but was interrupted by an offensive-looking person, who let out this discouraging comment:

"If we don't, we must be crazy. God knows we've been told about it often enough."

Strangers Never.

Some souls we meet,
Some hands we clasp,
Some eyes that to ours speak
Are strangers never.

OLIVIA I. FAIR.

IN O

It!



...to give ... could be ... With a ... bitterness ... woman ... scarlet ... a love ... not being ... in the ... whom ... sorrow ... the mind ... yer. He ... Bartee ... frankly ... Jones ... of his ... and in ... with ... empty ... empty ... kage of ...

LOV ... Girl O ... Loses I ... Wer ... [A. P. DA ... HAR ... 21.—An ... Halsey, ... man, to ... who w ... his aut ... was res ... accord ... by the ... before ... She m ... of his ... sister r ... that hi ... proper ... was un ...

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...empty ... empty ... kage of ...

...empty ... empty ... kage of ...

...empty ... empty ... kage of ...

Prehistoric Tonto. By James Willard Schultz

NOTABLE DISCOVERIES.

IT WAS while assisting in the Smithsonian Institution's excavation and repair of the Casa Grande ruins on the Gila River, Arizona, that I first heard of the opportunity for archaeological work in the Tonto Valley: "If you want to see ruins, hundreds of 'em," said the old prospector, "go up on the Tonto. There they be, a reg'lar string of 'em all up and down both

turn affords a new and startling view of some of the grandest mountain scenery in all the world.

At three in the afternoon we looked down upon the dam of white masonry choking the narrow gorge to the height of 280 feet, and crossing it a few minutes later, arrived at the edge of the twenty-eight-mile-long lake created by this great engineering feat. Here we found a good hotel, a store containing everything in the way of camp supplies, and a man and team to take us up

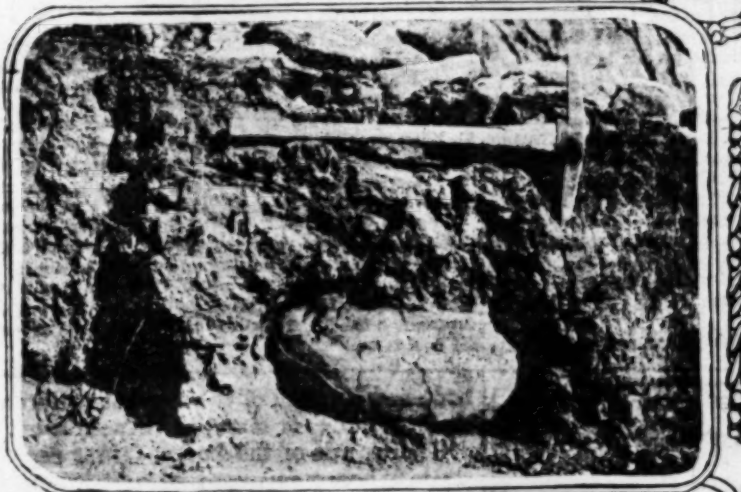
lava Mazatzal Mountains on the west. From the edge of these ranges broad, arrow-shaped mesas descend to the valley proper, which is about a mile wide. The mesas generally terminating in a sharp edge, and are fifty to 100 feet to the level of the creek bottom, along the rim of these mesas, and here and there, rich irrigable lands, that most of the valley was cultivated. Time was when nearly all the bottom of the valley for a distance of forty miles was



Sorting refuse heap outside of pueblo.



View of ruin of two story pueblo, Corbin.



Olla in room of Cline Rancho ruin.



Broken pottery from room in Cline Rancho ruin.



Shrine stones. (Water worn and symbol of water.)



Prehistoric canal along slope of mesa near ruin.

sides of the creek, an' nary a one of 'em has ever been dug into."

We found the Tonto to be one of the most accessible remote places in the wilderness that it was ever our good fortune to explore. Leaving Los Angeles at 1 o'clock in the afternoon by the Southern Pacific, the Madame, the Young Person and I found ourselves at Mesa, Ariz., at 9 o'clock the next morning, where an automobile stage was waiting to take us and our whole camp outfit to Roosevelt Dam. That ride of sixty miles is worth while. The \$250,000 government road winds ever upward through the Salt River Canyon, at times skirting the edge of tremendous cliffs, and at every

the Tonto as far as we cared to go. That was not far—only sixteen miles north of the dam, and four miles above the head of the Tonto end of the lake, for in that short distance we passed a dozen ruins of prehistoric pueblos, and camped in a fine mesquite grove close to the creek, and near large ruins on the edge of the mesa on each side of the valley. The elevation was 3000 feet. All through the winter, from November to March, the weather was ideal; cold, even frosty nights, bright, cloudless days not too warm for strenuous work.

The Tonto depression averages about four miles wide between the precipitous red-cliffed Sierra Ancha range on the east, and the sloping, gray-granite and

and cultivated by the prehistoric agriculturalists—only a few cattlemen here and there on the lands, and with them the raising of crops is a secondary consideration. On our way to the ancient canals can still be distinctly traced. I examined was three miles long, and for a distance it had been run along the slope of the drop off of a mesa, necessitating the removal of number of huge boulders, and the building of a terrace.

A hasty survey of the various ruins within a few miles of camp showed that there is a large number of centuries in their age. The most

zatzal Mountains on the west. From
ranches broad, arroyo-seamed mesas
valley proper, which is about a mile in
generally terminating in a steep drop
rim of these mesas, and invariably
irrigable lands, that most of the ruins
time was when nearly all the bottom
y for a distance of forty miles were



Story pueblo, Canyon.



room in Cline Rancho



slope of Mesa ruin, prehistoric

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survey of the various ruins within
amp showed that there is a differ
turies in their age. The most an

of from four or five to fifteen
isolated, one-room homes
The later ruins are those of
very large pueblos inclosed with mas
work. A number of these had been in
one or two stories high, and of more
rooms, the latter averaging about
Several of the ruins, consist
and fifty and more rooms, had no
and were unquestionably of a date be
the latest examples of the archi
It is therefore evident that the
to the Tonto had no enemies whatever.
at the invasion of the valley by some
the enemy becoming
various clans of the tribe
and living together in the large
These were not proof against
the inhabitants were killed or
the survivors altogether aban
This is the story that the ruins tell.
The Tonto prehistoric homes were all
either wash boulders, or
The latter were used whenever pos
being well-laid, even-faced walls. The
of the buildings were cedar
covered with a smooth layer of
a mat of grass and rushes. The
pueblos was generally true to the
One ruin that we examined—
a mile above the Webb ranch
built at a variation of many de
and south, but later buildings
defensive walls were given the right

hurry examination of the ruins for
down the valley, the Young Person
mouth digging into refuse heaps
in a search for the cemeteries
We did not find them, but in
work uncovered the remains of an old
the walls of a ruin a mile below
which were two small and
decorated food bowls of very common
In the refuse heap of a ruin at
Creek, we uncovered the re
The anterior portion of the skull
There were no food bowls beside
near it lay two coyote skulls in a
preservation. That further and system
of the large ruins near the Webb
to light the cemeteries, with the in
mortuary offerings, is certain.

we found many shrines of water
one exception in no way differing
the Casa Grande district, and those at
prehistoric, and present-day home
so called Moqui Indians. The ex
is the east court of the ruin oppo
back, was most interesting and sig
shaped, four feet and two
on top, twenty inches deep, and the
smooth, thin stone slabs, the lower
a round rock a foot in diameter and
The narrow spaces between the
filled in with long, wedge-shaped water
this set in a tenacious adobe mortar
excavation in the ground had been
of Cline, and another woman,
recovering and measuring of this shrine.
of this find is in the six rock slabs
Six is the sacred number of the
boulders north, south, east, and west,
or northeast; sky—or rain cloud direc
or southwest; Under World direction,
the ancestors climbed up through a hole
to the surface of the world.

the ruin is located at the mouth of
valley from the Sierra
About 400 yards from it, up on the
south of the mouth of the wash, is
the like of which is not to be found in
the whole Southwest, so far as I know.
generally smooth wash boulders laid up
and is sixty-six feet long north and
feet wide at the base, eight feet
level on top, and ten feet high. On
adjoining it, is a court thirty feet
was undoubtedly of religious
We had not the time to do more than

of my investigations, by the finding of
other shrines; by the designs, or
decorations of the broken pottery every
the ground, I began to suspect that the
holders had been the ancestors of certain
present-day Hopi Indians. In particular the
House clan. While nominally classed
stock, it is well known that the Hopi
Pueblo, as they call themselves, are of
the aggregation of the remnant of tribes
east, and south, that banded together
centuries prior to the ad
white men in the country—Cortez's ex
Of these the Patki tribe was by far
and in time its language and system of
largely that of the federated peoples.
tradition the Patki tribe had come into
present, and to a certain extent prehis

toric home of the Hopis—from the south, and the work
of the Smithsonian at Sityatki, a prehistoric pueblo
of the Hopi in Tusayan, and at Casa Grande, had proven
this tradition to be true.

To prove beyond question that in its northward
migration the Patki tribe had occupied the Tonto Val
ley, it was necessary to find a kiva, or house devoted
to religious ceremonies, with the accompanying para
phernalia, prayer sticks, sacred pipes, or cigarettes, wa
ter symbols, and the sapapu, or small round hole in the
floor of the chamber, symbolic of the tunnel running
from the surface of the earth to the regions of the
Under World, and down which the spirits of the dead
return to the home of the gods.

To this end I chose the ruin a quarter of a mile due
east of the Cline-Ranch house. This had been one of
the largest, and latest of the pueblos of the lower Tonto.
Two stories high in part, it had contained 106 ground
floor rooms, and several large courts, all inclosed with
a strong defensive wall. It was impossible to obtain
any assistance from the ranchers in the vicinity, the
Young Person was not equal to the task, so I chose a
room in the ruin that might possibly prove to be a
kiva, and began alone the no light task of clearing
out the five feet of debris with which it was filled.
There now remained but three weeks of cool weather,
and I worked every day to the limit of my strength.

The room proved not to be a kiva, but it did contain
some interesting and significant finds, especially no less
than forty-one pieces of pottery ranging from small, ex
quisitely fashioned and decorated food bowls, to a
water olla thirty-five inches in diameter and thirty
nine inches in height. The pueblo had been destroyed
by fire, and the sudden falling in of the upper floor and
roof had broken every vessel except one in the north
west corner, a plain cooking pot containing a number of
deer ribs, and that I broke with the pick. The patterns
of the decorated bowls are generally like those of the
Smithsonian finds at Sityatki and Casa Grande, respec
tively 150 miles north and 100 miles south of the
mouth of the Tonto. And some of these designs are
line for line the same as the carvings on certain monu
ments and palaces of Central America! The quality of
the Tonto pottery is much better than that of the
Casa Grande, and Gila and Lower Salt River district,
and much of it equals the exquisite pieces uncovered in
the cemeteries of Sityatki.

Other finds in this room were three stone axes, three
bone awls, green and black mineral paint, a number of
flint and obsidian arrow points, a ball of white clay
sufficient for a large food bowl, and a large pentuncles
shell from the Gulf of California. This last was a
very valuable bit of property, a symbol of water from
which were fashioned finger rings, ear-rings, bracelets,
and miniature carvings of the eagle and the frog, for
necklace pendants. There was every evidence that the
room had been hastily abandoned by the occupants.
Further excavation will perhaps prove that the pueblo
was captured and destroyed by the powerful foe of the
Tonto agriculturists.

While I was working in the ruin the Young Person
confined his activities to surface examination of the
place, and achieved considerable success in that way.
In all he collected 400 arrow points, spear heads, and
knives of flint and obsidian; a number of small stone
and shell carvings of the bear, eagle, wild turkey, and
wolf; many common stone and turquoise beads; sev
eral arrow-shaft planes of black steatite, on the back
of one the carving of a mountain lion, and portions of
several vases with handles.

At the close of our encampment on the Tonto I found
a ruin—opposite the Three Bar Ranch—that promises
with a minimum amount of work to reveal the story
of the prehistoric settlement of the valley. Within
a once massive, four-foot-thick defensive wall, 450 feet
long by 238 feet wide, is a huge mound of what was a
three-story pueblo of about 300 rooms. And most
important of all, there are close to this, isolated in
several large courts, the ruins of three or four large
buildings that in all probability were kivas. I shall
confine my work to this place during the coming winter,
and shall be glad to have the company and co-opera
tion of others interested in the archaeological problems
of the Southwest.

The Tonto Valley is an ideal winter camping place.
As I have said, the climate is just right for out-of-doors
work, and game of all kinds is plentiful. There are
thousands and thousands of quail on the mesas and in
the bottom lands; a great many mallards, sprigs, and
teal in the river sloughs; and up in the Sierra Ancha
range, from eight to twelve miles from the river, one
can kill a deer, or three or four wild turkeys almost
any day.

Glass Spoons.

[New York Sun:] Most of the millions of spoons
manufactured for many uses are made of some sort of
metal, such as gold, silver, iron or tin, but there are
also made and regularly sold spoons made of glass.

This might seem like a fragile material for such
use, but these glass spoons, while they are made of
precisely the same shape and proportions as a metal
spoon, are made thick so that they will withstand any
ordinary usage. They are made of pressed glass,
though as they are finished they resemble cut glass;
they are made in various spoon sizes.

Glass spoons are used in the sick-room for adminis
tering medicines that would tarnish metal spoons.

[455]

The Telephone Marvel.

ASTOUNDING GROWTH IN ITS USE
SINCE INVENTED 35 YEARS AGO.

[New York Sun:] There were approximately 12,
433,000 telephones and 29,566,000 miles of telephone
wire in use in the world January 1, 1912. Compared
with January 1, 1911, this is an increase of 10 per cent.
in telephones and 19 per cent. in wire.

A careful estimate places the world's telephone in
vestment January 1, 1912, at about \$7,729,000,000, which
is very nearly the value of all the gold coin and bullion
in the United States.

The annual number of telephone conversations is
placed at 22,000,000,000 by the Telephone Review,
which is about five times the annual number of pas
sengers carried by all the railroads of the world.

The year 1911 was the thirty-fifth since the in
vention of the telephone by Prof. Alexander Graham
Bell. During the past year the long-distance telephone
service of the world has received notable extensions.
In the United States commercial service was opened
between New York and Denver, 2160 miles, this being
now the longest distance over which oral communi
cation is given commercially.

In Europe long-distance service has been greatly
extended by utilizing both the new loaded cable be
tween Great Britain and Belgium—by which telephone
service is expected to be given between London and
Berlin—and the new telephone cable, constructed
also on the Pupin principle, between Dover and Calais.

The latter enables conversation to be carried on be
tween Glasgow, Edinburgh and Paris, and also between
Aberdeen and the French capital, a distance of 910
miles. Successful trials have also been made between
London and Geneva, a distance of 560 miles, and from
London to Basel, a distance of 600 miles.

Recent progress in the art of submarine telephone
cable manufacture will have far-reaching consequences.
At the present time there are over 400 miles of sub
marine telephone cable in use in the world, and of this
total about one-half is represented by the four cables
between France and England and the two between
Belgium and England. The longest submarine tele
phone cable lies between La Panne (Belgium) and St.
Margaret's Bay (England,) a distance of fifty-five miles.

The European international long-distance line sys
tems have likewise received important additions, due
to the opening of the line between Paris and Madrid,
900 miles, and the direct line between Berlin and
Rome, still under construction, a distance of over 1000
miles. As regards the continent, there is now scarcely
any important city that cannot talk with any other
important city. By far the largest interurban or toll
telephone plant in Europe has been built by the Ger
man government, which, according to the latest of
ficial statistics, had about one-half of the total inter
urban or toll telephone wire of Europe.

Novel Electric Clock.

[New York Sun:] The only piece of machinery in
the world to be operated entirely by electrical forces
drawn from mother earth is now running at Camp
Hill, Pa. It has been in continuous operation
since 1870 with the exception of a short period involved
in its transfer to several different localities. In the
late '60s Daniel Drawbaugh, to whom every one in
that locality gives credit for inventing the telephone,
and who succeeded his inventions in telephony by con
structing hundreds of marvelously ingenious mechan
ical and electrical devices for furthering the world's
work, conceived the idea that he could make a perfect
clock operate under the guidance of latent electrical
forces in the earth. Time has shown that Draw
baugh has come closer to perpetual motion than any
other inventor.

In the Drawbaugh timepiece, which stands about six
feet in height, and is unlike all other clocks, the pen
dulum is the motor. It is suspended on an edged pivot
of hardened steel in order to reduce friction to a mini
mum. This pendulum weighs about forty-five pounds,
its central rod terminating midway between the ball
and the point of suspension, where there is an ordi
nary permanent magnet. Fastened against the back
part of the clock base at right angles to the perma
nent magnet is an electro magnet, the wire of which
runs into the ground, the earth becoming the battery
feeding the electro magnet.

When the pendulum is swung away from the perpen
dicular the opposite poles of the two magnets first at
tract and then repel, thus keeping up the oscillation.
At the top of the case the wheels are fastened to tubes
or hollow spindles which are suspended in turn upon
steel studs or pins, which in their turn are se
curely fastened into a main metal base or framework.
The first wheel is a ratchet or second-hand wheel
which receives its motion from two pawls pivoted upon
the upper cross-bar of the pendulum rods.

One remarkable feature in the construction of the
clock is that there are only four bearings that are sub
jected to the least friction. Drawbaugh confidently
stated that his clock would run for hundreds of years
before any part would have to be renewed. In making
the clock ready for work it is necessary to dig a hole
in the earth about three feet in diameter and six feet
deep. Metal plates are placed in the hole with enough
coke to hold moisture and the timepiece can be run so
that it will not gain or lose two seconds in a year.

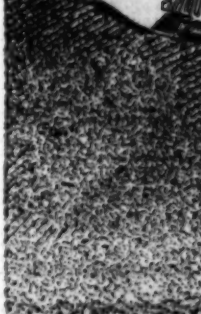
The clock is now running in the office of Charles H.
Drawbaugh, the inventor's son, at Camp Hill, where
many visitors marvel at its simplicity and the ingenu
ity displayed in its construction.



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FATHER W
ASS.

GENERAL EASTERN. A historic church
near Norristown, Pa., at which Wash
ington while at Valley Forge, attended service,
and in the adjoining cemetery of which
was sold yesterday at Sheriff's sale at Norristown, Pa., for \$50.

W. Richard Wade, who was arrested at

are banking too much in advance on
the record crops. They are buying
heavily and taking on obligations on
the strength of crops that are not yet
in the market and may experience
many vicissitudes before they reach
market—chiefly, the lack of labor to

lawyer was so great that she tried to
bring him and Ethel Jones together,
and failing, decided to share his fate
rather than grieve over his great un
happiness and his certain end.

An automobile party made up of

FOLSOM'S LETTER.

Folsom, who for the past year, un
til a month ago, roomed at the home
of Thomas Jones, father of Ethel
Jones, and who had been working
around the office of Ben Cohn, former

Oklahoma
a Parent
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The Sapphire Lady of Maiden Lane.

By Richard Spillane.

AN UNUSUAL INDUSTRY.

IN THE days when New York was young a pretty stream meandered from near Broadway down to what is now Burling Slip and emptied its pure waters into the East River. By the side of the stream was a tree-shadowed path, to which on summer evenings the lads and the lassies were wont to go. Many a romance of old New York had its beginning there. The old road was the lane of the lovers, and when it came time to name the streets of New York the old road became Maiden Lane.

Today the tree-shadowed path and its romances are memories only. A canyon of stone and mortar replaces the pretty little road. The stream and its waters are of the past. The Maiden Lane of today houses in its great office structures many times more people than made up the population of the New York of old. Today Maiden Lane is a street of diamonds, of pearls, of rubies, of sapphires, of emeralds, of amethysts, of gold. It holds within its vaults hundreds of millions of dollars in precious stones. It is known the world over, for to its merchants go the loot of empires, the gems that are dug from the earth to bedeck the beauty of women and satisfy the vanity of man.

Men go about in Maiden Lane laden with treasure. They are the buyers and sellers of precious gems. Some of them specialize in diamonds, some in rubies, some in sapphires, some in the less precious stones. You will find lapidaries of wonderful skill and men of taste and judgment and of the most exquisite refinement. But remarkable as is the knowledge of these men, it is said the person who knows most about the precious stone business in America does not wear trousers.

Way up on the fifteenth floor of No. 15 Maiden Lane is the eyrie of the Sapphire Lady of Maiden Lane. Her name is Adeline M. Walker. What she does not know about diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds and such is not worth knowing. She came to Maiden Lane years ago. It was not because of love of jewels. Out in Elizabeth, N. J., where she lives, she was educated with the design of becoming a public school teacher. Something happened to interfere with her ambition, and she had to turn her thoughts to another line of activities. She had been out of school about a year when an acquaintance of her brother-in-law remarked one day that one of his friends, a dealer in precious stones in Maiden Lane, was desirous of getting a trustworthy young woman to work in his office. Miss Walker applied for the job and got it. The Maiden Lane concern did business under the style of E. E. Kipling, and was made up of two sons of the famous Richard Kipling, who was the pioneer importer of precious stones and the largest dealer in that trade in all New York.

The girl began as a book-keeper and general helper. She was bright, clever and energetic. The business, fascinated her. She made herself so useful that before she had been with the firm a year she practically was manager, and had power of attorney to sign checks, make contracts and act almost as a member of the firm. There was plenty of office work to engage her attention, but she was not content to do that alone. She wanted to study. She ransacked public and private libraries and read everything she could get her hands on that would enlighten her regarding precious stones. She had a fine mind and excellent judgment. Her employers got to rely more and more upon her. Any time a question arose about the history of a certain stone or the value of a jewel she was consulted. In time she found that she was going to be looked upon as an authority. She made few mistakes, and her reputation grew until not only people in the retail district, but manufacturers, came to her for advice when they were in doubt.

One of the Kipling brothers died and the other one continued the business for a few years. Then a third Kipling brother entered business, and she went with him. The rhinestone craze struck the world just about this time, and she was sent abroad by Kipling as a buyer. For five months she was in Europe. She bought hundreds of thousands of gross of rhinestones and sent them to America to be mounted in gold in imitation of diamonds, or to be set in silver for the adornment of woman. Then she returned to New York. She continued with Kipling until he retired. Next she was associated with H. I. Benedict, and for seventeen years was manager and financier of his establishment.

Four years ago she started out for herself, and today she is the only woman in the business in New York.

There was something of a sensation when it was announced that Miss Walker had entered the lists. It was incomprehensible to some persons that a woman should be in such a business. It was all right for her to be an employee, but as a merchant, a dealer, a handler of precious stones on her own account—that was different. She had gone in for sapphires alone, and had been appointed the agent of the Yogo American Sapphire Company, whose mines are in Great Falls, Mont. Now she takes the entire output of these mines, selects and classifies it, sends it abroad to have it cut

and polished, and then brings it back in its finished state and sells it to the manufacturing jewelers of America.

There is a great sapphire syndicate abroad. It handles the sapphires of Siam, of Burma, of Ceylon, of Kashmir and of Australia. It did not like the competition of this American woman. There were American sapphire dealers, too, who resented her intrusion. They created many difficulties for her, but the Sapphire Lady of Maiden Lane went on her way undaunted. No one knows sapphires better, no one has shown a keener business ability, and steadily, year after year, she has climbed the ladder of success.

There probably is no branch of trade in which accuracy and fine judgment play so great a part as in precious stones. To such a great extent do different specimens of the same kind of gems vary in color that the slightest difference in shade often means the distinction between a stone of great value and one of common quality.

Every kind of precious stone is most highly valued by connoisseurs when occurring in its most rarely seen color. The perfection color of the ruby is known as the "pigeon blood," of the sapphire "corn flower" or the "royal blue." The finest emeralds are velvety green; the rarest diamonds are the blue-white. But the color, important as it may be, is only one detail. There is a great art in the cutting and the polishing of the gem. The cutting is a matter of very great delicacy, and then in the polishing the most extraordinary care is required. It is necessary not only to brighten and polish the facets without enlarging them, but the angles between the facets must be retained exactly as arranged by the cutter. All kinds of unforeseen difficulties are apt to occur. A tiny flaw in the stone may widen or an edge or angle may chip, or a vein in the stone may prove troublesome. The craftsman of the greatest ability is he who can overcome with a nicety of touch and extreme patience each and all imperfections.

Then there is the commercial side to be considered. The market value of all precious stones fluctuates, just as does the value of cotton, of wheat, of corn or of securities on the stock market. The discovery of new mines may upset the market, but more often the vagaries of fashion are the cause. If a great social leader of Europe or America, if a queen or the wife of a President, should be partial to one particular precious stone and create a sensation by its use or display on a state occasion there probably would be a great demand for stones of that character throughout the world. A gem which is highly appreciated at one time scarcely is thought of at another.

Few persons who wear precious stones know how many of them belong to one mineralogical family. The diamond is of one family, and is known as a diamond, whether its color be red, yellow, green, blue, black or white. But the gems of the crystallized alumina family receive different names for each variation of color. The red is called ruby, the blue we know as sapphire, the yellow we call Oriental topaz, the green is denominated as Oriental emerald, and the purple is the Oriental amethyst. In the sapphire alone there is as much variation as there is in the character of the different branches of the crystallized alumina. The uneducated eye can see no difference between the sapphire of Kashmir and that of Montana, or between the sapphire of Ceylon and that of Australia. But to Miss Walker there is as much difference as there is between night and day. It seems almost uncanny, but from a lot of gems placed on one tray she can distinguish the stone that came from India, from Australia, from North Carolina or from Montana, and she can tell whether it is the product of the field at Korat, the sands of Batom-bong, the mine at Pallin or from the grand banks of the Judith River, near the headwaters of the Missouri in Montana.

She can see shades of coloring and characters in stones at a glance that the ordinary observer cannot distinguish even with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass. She can tell to the most minute fraction the weight of a stone, and she knows values as few persons do. Not only that, but she is able to match a pair of stones perfectly as to tone of color. Her eye is so accurately trained to the tints of sapphires that a pair matched by her would not vary in perfection of tone so much as the hundredth part of a shade.

It is a satisfaction to Miss Walker that she is handling an American product. The sapphire mines of Montana are comparatively new. Their discovery came—as many discoveries do—by chance. It was in 1895 that the first sapphires of Montana came to light. Some gold miners had been working the gold-bearing gravels in the district east of the Yogo fork of the Judith River, in Fergus county. The miners spent a lot of money building a ditch to carry water to the locality in which they were operating, and they were disgusted to find that the gravels would not yield sufficient gold to repay them for their expenditures and their labor. Their sluice boxes contained many blue stones, which they threw away in contempt. A year or two later some one with a better knowledge of mineralogy identified these blue stones as sapphires. He

found, too, that the sapphires were plentiful in the limestone. Now the field is worked almost daily from April to November. During the winter months operations have to cease owing to the cold and the snow. An average of twenty men work the mines. The material in which they find the sapphires varies greatly in appearance and character. Some is hard trap rock down through various gradations of soft clay into which the rock finally decomposes.

There is a clay in this Yogo field that resembles blue soil in which diamonds are found in Russia, but there is no sign of diamonds in that material. The method in which the Yogo miners secure the sapphires is the same as is employed in places where A jet of water is directed against the rock, which is dissolved into loose mud. Then the mud is washed through a long series of wooden boxes. Along the bottom of these boxes are riffles, and between the riffles the sapphires remain when the mud and gravel are washed away. Where the sapphires are found in harder rock there is a little more difficulty in getting them, but not much.

All the product of the mine is sent to New York for examination. Upon her knowledge of the needs and general conditions depends the value of the gems. She sends the uncut stones to the French-Swiss Alps, where are congregated the most remarkable lapidaries in the world. For many years the Swiss of these French Alps have been in the business of cutting precious stones. They are full artists. In the summer they work their trade in winter they cut and polish precious stones. They find work for their busy hands in the Swiss toys and brier pipes. They work so close that it has been found impossible for Americans to compete successfully with them in this kind of work. There is hardly a family in this portion of Switzerland that is new to the trade, and there are dozens of families every male member of which for more than a century has been a cutter or a polisher of precious stones.

According to the instructions of Miss Walker the Swiss lapidaries cut and polish the sapphires. They are designed for rings, so many for scarves, for pendants, so many for brooches, so many for necklets. But jewelry does not embrace all the uses of the sapphire. A large quantity is used for mechanical industrial purposes. Thousands go into watches, jewels, thousands more are of value for electrical purposes. The employment of the sapphire in the trades is widening steadily.

What would the girls of long ago, who shaded walk by the side of the stream in the New York of 250 years ago, think if they came back to Maiden Lane of today, were whirled up to a scraper's top and saw three Sapphire Ladies of Maiden Lane with her trays of jewels—jewels of a value more than all New York knew in that day—rubies, emeralds, pearls—the whole family of precious stones? They might have a hard time finding the Sapphire Lady for to the outside world it would appear that she was a woman but a man who rules in that department. The name on the office directory is A. M. Walker, the name on the office door is A. M. Walker, since she has been in business has Miss Walker the "Miss" in correspondence or in sign.

Many persons in distant parts who do business with her think they are dealing with a man, and address her as "Dear Sir." There is not much of the old about her. She has found her place in the present and is content. She still lives in Elizabeth, near her schooling and from which she made her first trip to Maiden Lane. She has a summer home at Ley Beach. She finds enough in the present trade to keep her busy, but now and then she is called to lecture. And when she goes these things her marvel at what she tells them of the history and the wonders of pearls and of diamonds, rubies and sapphires, of emeralds and amethysts, they are ready to believe with those who have met the person who has the best knowledge of the precious stone business in America does not wage war.

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A Living by Minding Whips.

[London Express:] "Auntie of the Garden (vent Garden) makes a living by looking after the whips and by knowing everything about the body. She is a cheerful old lady with white hair and a little black bonnet.

"I have been about the market for over 40 years now and manage to make a decent living." "Whip minding is a very important business and there are bad boys among the carters, and they as good as scalp to them. They take a whip minding while its owner is away."

From 5 a.m. to 9 a.m. Auntie is always to be seen about the market carrying a sheet of white paper, the living encyclopaedia of market information and the ownership of all the carts that gather there in the morning.

[456]

UNCLE JOE

TALKIN' about fune
reminiscent smile.
dy had ceased to
general cortege that had
one of Pineville, Ju
with that charter in
with a good heal
of that old town sho
We did not press Uncle
We know Uncle John, and
telling a story he wo
known or not. However,
assured of an atten
except to laugh.
seeing the ludic
that man was Uncle
"It was away back then
the old man, "bo
La Follette is now located
discovered in the district
from the hills and valleys
a reg'lar town. It rea
just an aggregation
scattered over a to
surrender. But that v
section of the country
from a railroad station
considerable.

"To see, people was exp
which by the way warn
which gums seemed
from Knoxville to Pinevi
So, as I said, a
started, and mountaineer
Pineville begin to ask one
more to the city? "Wh
clothes, each church bein
One thing, though, we
that was a graveyard.
that nobody had ever di
don't no dyin' goin' on cer
of that fact, we had
Joe Bracket begin to
mountains and conceived
establishment. He
he thought that he would
Pineville, a little minin', a
his undertakin' parlor
Well, Joe succeeded,
was consarned, bu
was another gray hoss.
to see anybody kick the
ough on the poor feller, f
as farmin', and too lazy
natural-born mechanic, a
and spruce pine cof
grated Joe's coffin.

"If ever I do die," old
"I wouldn't rest dat
That was only one of
the consarnin' his skill
praise of Joe's handiwork
who already had the repu
gicker in Campbell count
undisputed. However, he
and although he could m
time on one, he couldn't
to save his life. He tr
was as ambitious as
prier one mornin' to see
his smokehouse that sa

"COFFINS FO
"The undertakin' par
from Joe's, and we feller
the fun come our way
them two undertake
Now, as I said, Pineville
was, but there warn't no
get sick and flop, or else
this."

"Well, to make a long
man said when he ma
two fellers begin to
low, Joe Bracket put up
shop that said:
"COFFINS CHEAPER
TILL THE LAST
"Next mornin' like Pe
that read like this:
"BARGAINS IN CAS
PAINTED AND PO
BUSHELS OF CORN.
MORE CHEAPER—C
TAG HANDLES TO EM
The tobacco tag-ha
noon followed suit, caus
ated and Joe "lowed h
way if he wanted to.
lacker tags from the p
Knoxville, Greenville an
worked 'em into the cof
look bright and silvery l

A Joke The Co
[The Argonaut:] B
one night after an ap
party trooped into the
the famous Paris re
recently passed away, a
served by the p
mornin'.

the programme already carried out
was repeated, the consequence being
that ordinary spectators were surfeited
with a second appearance of that of
which they had already seen enough.
The convenience and pleasure of
thousands was made to wait upon the
convenience of a few who happened

all the car lines, together with their
numbers, and on the reverse a map
showing the various numbered zones
into which the city is divided. All the
lines except two cross the city diagonally.
These two make an inner and an
outer circle, and one or the other
touches every car line, so that all
of the city are accessible with-

least with the traffic. The lamp globes
show bands of red which make them
easily seen at night, and the zones in
which they are found are indicated on
the posts by bands of white paint, one
for each zone. These assist passen-

gers in estimating the correct fare.
Small white signs project over these

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one night after an ap
party trooped into the
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recently passed away, a
served by the p
mornin'.

en Lane.

Los Angeles Times

A Corner in Coffins. By James M. Warnack.

UNCLE JOHN'S STORY.

"Well, the men worked all their spare time on them caskets and they sartly made some purty ones, but they jest couldn't sell 'em at all. Ike pasted up a sign like this:

"PAINTED AND POLISHED CASKITS, FIVE DOLLARS. BETTER BUY WHILE THEY'RE CHEAP."

"They kep' cuttin' at each other's throats like that till ever'body begin to think that one of them two undertakers would be the first to need a coffin of his own makin'." It commenced to look a little serious. Ike circulated a report to the effect that anybody could name his own price and take a caskit, but while a good many people praised Ike's generosity and civic spirit, nobody seemed desirous of takin' advantage of his generosity. Ye see nobody wanted to be the first to take a coffin. Them people was awful superstitious and they was sorter skeered it mought bring bad luck. Besides, it would have looked too much like speculation on somebody's life, and nobody felt like doin' that, or if they did feel like it they didn't want to publish their sentiments.

"I recollect that when John Burley's dog, Jerry, died, Ike went to John with tears in his eyes. 'John,' he says, 'I know ye thought the world of that dog. He sartly was a intelligent animal. The fact is,' says Ike, 'he was so much like a human bein' that I feel like he deserves to be buried like a human. I jest come up to tell ye that if ye want it, I'll donate a coffin to that dog.' Burley stepped back as if he had hit him. 'Don't you come 'round here offerin' me any of your old dead boxes,' he says; 'I'll dig a hole back of the tater patch and throw some dirt on Jerry, and that's good enough funeral for any dog, or for a man, either, if people jest had sense enough to know it. That dog was no more human than you are,' says Burley, and with that he turned round and strode away. Well, that put the quietus on Ike and he left the house feelin' purty bad. There simply warn't no use at all.

"I s'pose undertakers, as a rule, are a fairly cheerful lot, but Joe and Ike begin to lose flesh and to look awful gloomy over the whole business. Everybody felt sorry for 'em, but nobody's sympathy was strong enough to prompt him to 'shuffle off' so as one of these men mought make a sale.

"Of course this sort of thing couldn't go on forever, and it didn't. There come a change, but it warn't the kind of change that ye mought imagine. First, little Millie Randall took sick. Millie was the darter of the boss of slope No. 1. She was a little darlin', too, and for awhile we all was skeered she was goin' to leave us for sartin, but she rallied and got well. Then her dad took sick. Nobody knowed what was the matter with him, but he jest broke out all over and couldn't lie still in bed. It was somethin' like measles, but no doctor ever diagnosed the case, 'cause we didn't have no doctors except one or two hoss doctors. Then the pesky plague begin to spread, and it went like wildfire. Well from the day the epidemic begin to show signs of doin' things to the inhabitants of Pineville them undertakers begin to take on flesh, and the hollers in their eyes begin to fill up. Of course that sounds like they was heartless critters, but really nobody could blame 'em. Besides, they visited more sick families durin' the next few days than any other two men in town. They sure carried out that scriptural injunction to visit the sick. At the same time, prices in caskits didn't go up one cent. Ye see, each man was skeered of the other, and each man felt that it would be the death of his business to do any undersellin'.

"So while prices held their own there warn't no boostin' done. Them fellers knowed how to fight all right, but I guess they didn't have sense enough to co-operate. They was mighty poor business men. They seemed to hate each other cordially; and yet I think they really didn't despise each other. I think they was simply aggravated with themselves because they were too bull-headed and too selfish to see that the best way for men to live is not to fight each other, but to work together.

"It was 'long 'bout this time that Rob Dawson come onto the scene. He was one of these high-fine-and-seers from 'bout Knoxville somewheres. He must have heard 'bout the Pineville epidemic, and he probably thought it would mean a boom in the buryin' business. Anyhow, he sauntered into Joe's shop one day and, after talkin' 'bout the weather and the crops and a dozen other things, he asked Joe, in an offhand way, how much he would take for his undertakin' establishment. Joe told him that, considerin' the prospec's, the business was worth a good deal more than it had been worth six months previous. Well, it ended up by Joe sellin' out to the stranger. Joe also relinquished to this high-fine-and-seer the good will of the people of Pineville. Of course I didn't hear of the transaction till long afterwards, the stranger evidently havin' good reasons for keepin' his business deals to himself. Well, as soon as he made this deal with Joe, what does this villain do but go immediately to Ike and make a dicker with him for his shop, too. He didn't tell Ike that he had bought Joe out, and Ike seemed glad to have a competitor who he thought would be a little bit decent. Well, the upshot of it all was that the new man paid both Joe and Ike a fair price for their coffins, and when the two men met next day they discovered that, while they was both richer than they had ever hoped to be, the new undertaker would double his money within the next few weeks if the people of Pineville died off like they give promise to do. From that time on the price of caskits begin to soar, not very swiftly, of course, but soar they

did from the very hour that the stranger tacked up a sign over his door that read:

"BOB DAWSON, UNDERTAKER. ONLY ONE IN PINEVILLE."

"Dawson went around with his gold-headed cane in his hand, his stovepipe on his head and yaller kittle in his watch pocket, lookin' like a king. He was jest waitin', Bob was, for the first order. But when several days had passed and no order had come, Bob begin to look a trifle oneasy. Nearly everybody was sick and aillin', more or less, but nobody had died. Bob didn't raise on his caskits after the first two or three days of his proprietorship, but he pasted a big sign up, warnin' people to buy while they could get 'em cheap. Dawson done his darndest to scare folks into buyin' his coffins, but he jest wasted his energy. He told 'em that the germs that had been let loose on Pineville was enough to destroy six regiments of soldiers and that it was jest a question of time when at least half the population of the town would be lyin' in cold death. But the folk didn't scare worth a continental. They jest went along and helped nurse one another back to health, and there was more young chickens slaughtered durin' that two months of epidemic than had been killed in the Cumberland Mountains in two years previous. Them people was jest as superstitious about buyin' the first coffin as they ever had been, and although a dozen old people was on the very edge of the grave, no one had ever yet give up the ghost, and the relatives of them old fogies didn't feel like makin' any ante-mortem arrangements for their interment.

"Well, weeks passed away, but owing to the absence of first-class doctors, the lack of breakfast foods and patent medicines and sich, the Pinevillians rallied through that epidemic without the loss of a single life. It beat anything I ever see or ever expect to see. Even old Aunt Patsy Giffin, who was nearly 96, got out of bed, took a new lease on life and resumed her three pints of black coffee and ten pipes of strong hillside navy ever' day. And then spring come on, and I tell ye when people begin to look out over the fields and woods at the violets, dogwood blossoms and honeysuckles, the jest can't think of sickness at all. People started out to plow and sow, and the men who didn't want to farm went back into the mines.

"Early one mornin' in May—I recollect it was the thirtieth, Decoration Day—people livin' close to Dawson's undertakin' establishment heard a poppin' and crackin' of flames outside. It must have been 'bout o'clock in the mornin'. The roosters thinkin' the sun had got an extra hustle on himself in order to get in a long day, begin to crow, and the mules begin to bray in sympathy. Of course ever'body jumped up and rushed out, with quilts and blankets around 'em, to see what it all meant. Well, I wish I may die if there, piled up in the middle of the road between the two old undertakin' shops, warn't about sixty coffins, blazin' away like all fury! Ever'body looked at ever'body else and gasped.

"What in the Dickens and Tom Walker, begin of Preacher Pardieu, but he stopped short when sudden, he see emergin' from one of the cabins old Bob Dawson, himself. Dawson didn't look at the burnin' caskits no did he cast a glance at the crowd of onlookers. He jest settled his stovepipe hat deep down over his ears, brushed a flyin' cinder off his coat, grasped his gold-headed cane like grim death and struck out in a brisk trot. We all thought the man was crazy.

"Hold on a minute, brother!" shouted the parson. "What does this onseemly conduct portend? Where are ye goin'?" he says.

"Dawson turned around one time and stuck his cane into the ground with all his might.

"Where am I goin'?" he says. "I'm goin' back to Knoxville, where they die sometimes."

"That was the last we ever see of Dawson. Next day Phil Miller's daddy was took off by apoplexy. We buried him up near the mouth of Stomp Creek, and the funeral services was somethin' to be proud of. Parson Pardieu give him a good send-off. Of course the old man didn't have no caskit, but I knowed the scamp pretty well, and I imagine that was the least of his troubles."

"Joe" Lincoln Once Broker.

[New York Sun:] Joe Lincoln, author of the popular Cape Cod stories, was himself born in the heart of Cape Cod, at Brewster. His father was a sailor and sea captain all his life, and was lost at sea while in command of his ship. Both his father and mother were born and brought up on Cape Cod. He lived there during his childhood, went to school there and, finally, while in his teens, went into a broker's office in Boston as office boy.

The work never appealed to him and he made no marked success there. In the evenings he used to write verses and funny anecdotes, which he sold to the daily papers and comic weeklies. Gradually the desire to write and success in writing grew until he left the broker's office and went on a paper.

From that he gradually found that he could make bigger success at writing than editing, and he now spends all his time writing novels and short stories. He lives in the winter at Hackensack, N. J., near New York City, and always spends his summers on Cape Cod, either in his native town or in some nearby village.

FOLSON'S LETTER.

Folsom, who for the past year, until a month ago, roomed at the home of Thomas Jones, father of Ethel Jones, and who had been working around the office of Ben Cohn, former

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A Joke That Cost

[The Argonaut:] It is prob-

ably one night after an opera

party trooped into the cafe of

the famous Paris restaurant

recently passed away, and

by the proprietor.

GENERAL EASTERN. A historic church

near Norristown, Pa., at which Wash-

ington while at Valley Forge, attended service,

and in the adjoining cemetery of which

many revolutionary soldiers are buried, was

sold yesterday at Sheriff's sale at Norristown,

Pa., for \$30.

W. Richard Wade, who was arrested at

the record crops. They are buying

heavily and taking on obligations on

the strength of crops that are not yet

in the market and may experience

many vicissitudes before they reach

market—chiefly, the lack of labor to

lawyer was so great that she tried to

bring him and Ethel Jones together,

and failing, decided to share his fate

rather than grieve over his great un-

happiness and his certain end.

An automobile party made up of

the young

people

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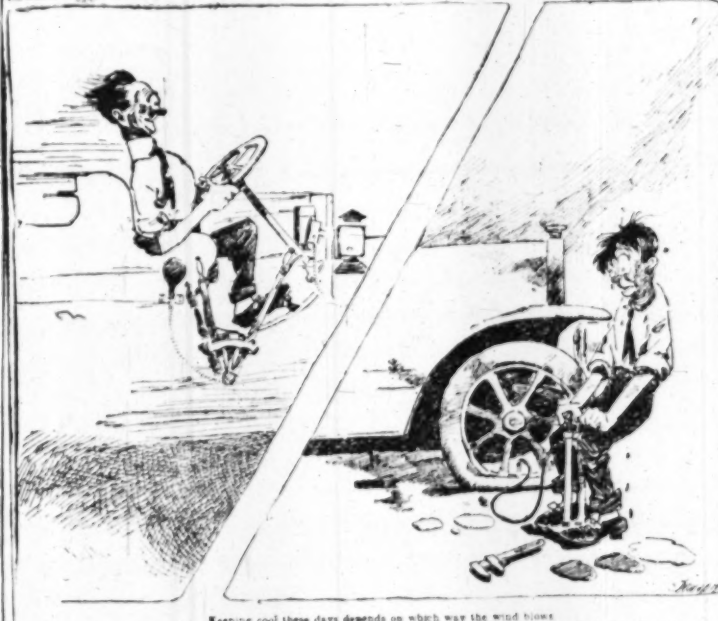
Recent Cartoons.



Des Moines Register and Leader



Washington Post



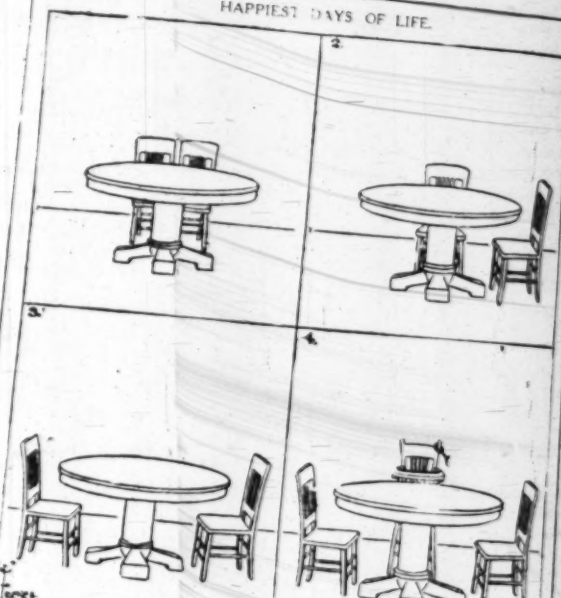
Verdant Plain Dealer



Chicago Post



Philadelphia Record



Chicago Record-Herald

...w a lot more about him and
...mental fakery.

...ing-out between Lissner and
...as a result of the disastrous
...ion of Lissner's rowdy faux
...he Harlan meeting, is a loud
...the Taft demonstration of
...esday night. After he had
...pelled from the stage by Har-
...ssner went back to where
...was sitting and, as bystanders
...gave Heney merry devildom
...ulling him into going up to
...form and becoming embroiled
...a stew. He accused Heney
...ing him into the scrape and
...way at him like an infuriated
...gun. Some of the women
...ek a hand in the excitement
...ey got the worst of it, every-
...ys.

...regular Republicans of Los An-
...ounty will hold a convention
...ning at 10 o'clock in Blanch-
...l for the purpose of selecting
...County Central Committee.
...shall have control and man-
...t of the Republican party's
...rn. The meeting will be called
...r by Col. C. L. Heartwell of
...each, who was elected chair-
...the Taft Republican county
...ion held at Long Beach Sep-
...14. Each of the 127 precincts
...city and county will be rep-
...d by a delegate. After the
...ion adopts a platform and
...a central committee it will be
...the courts to decide whether
...ft or Bull Moose convention
...e real Republican convention
...ich organization is entitled to
...name of that party in the
...campaign. A resolution prais-
...ident Taft and indorsing the
...stration and the action of the
...convention will be introduced.
...ution strongly condemning the
...d Progressive party and its
...steal the Republican name and
...machinery in California, will
...y be adopted by the unanimous
...the convention. The conven-
...ll be addressed by Ex-United
...Senator Flint, Ex-Gov. Gage,
...olabird and other prominent
...icans. It promises to be an
...astic gathering of real Repub-
...who are loyal to the Grand Old
...and its splendid record of
...ment for fifty years.

...Parish, who led the La Fol-
...ovement in Southern California
...May primary campaign and
...so was a candidate for dele-
...the Chicago convention on the
...ette ticket, is supporting Taft
...election. Mr. Parish declared
...y that 90 per cent. of the
...d women who voted for the
...in Senator in May will cast
...otes for Taft and Sherman in
...ember election. The following
...was received from Mr. Parish
...ay:

"many years I was the editor
...blisher of a Republican news-
...n Wisconsin and have known
...La Follette intimately for
...irty years. I was familiar with
...orm movement under the lead-
...of La Follette, and I make the
...nt without fear of successful
...ction that while Theodore
...elt knew that Senator La Fol-
...as the father of the progres-
...vement in the Republican
...e never did a single thing that
...t inimical to La Follette and
...e that he fought for in State
...ion. During the five years Mr.
...lette served as Governor of
...in there was enacted in that
...ost of the reform measures
...have made Wisconsin famous.
...lette and the progressive cause
...d no recognition or help from
...nt Roosevelt, but met with
...ion in the long and arduous
...th Federal officers appointed
...sevelt. In 1904 La Follette,
...d then served four years as
...or, was elected a delegate-at-
...the National Republican Con-
...Roosevelt was a candidate
...ed himself. He had no oppo-
...nd his word was law. A dele-
...of Wisconsin progressive Re-
...ns went to Washington and
...with him to present a plot
...at La Follette and his three
...es. He paid no attention to
...tion, but allowed the steam
...of the National Committee to
...hem. La Follette and his col-
...were unopposed. Roosevelt at
...ne was not familiar with the
...al passage. 'Thou shalt not
...The delegates seated were all
...of La Follette and progres-
...asures. La Follette has always
...true Republican and believes
...tting the battles of reform
...his own party ranks, and that
...ty is greater than the political
...ns of any man. He has gone
...o defeat many times, but has
...refused to bolt."

...or Caminetti of Amador
...disposed to take the leadership
...Democratic party in Califor-
...succeeded in having himself
...ed chairman of the State Ex-
...Committee. And he is boasting
...A number of leading Bour-
...the State are openly opposing
...tti's plan to capture the chair-
...p on the ground that he has
...on several occasions to pre-
...ne integrity of his Democracy
...aim that he has voted twice
...Legislature for Republican
...tes for the United States Sen-
...when the old organization was
...r Caminetti voted for Perkins.
...the Lincoln-Roosevelt alleged
...icans came into control and
...votes to put over John D.
...the Democratic Senator from
...r voted for Works. The Res-
...ns of his district instructed for
...d. Meserve ran second and
...third. The Democrats of the
...voted for T. E. Gibbon of this
...nt Caminetti disregarded the
...variations of quality than leather.

...all the car lines, together with their
...numbers, and on the reverse a map
...showing the various numbered zones
...into which the city is divided. All the
...lines except two cross the city diagon-
...ally. These two make an inner and
...an outer circle, and one of the other
...touches every car line, so that all
...parts of the city are accessible with-
...least with the traffic. The lamp globes
...show bands of red which make them
...easily seen at night, and the zones in
...which they are found are indicated on
...the posts by bands of white paint, one
...for each zone. These assist passen-
...gers in estimating the correct fare.
...Small white signs project over these
...bands showing the numbers of the



Photo by Litchfield
One of the natural suburbs of

[460]

...but are essential to the well-being
...and comfort of the body. The foot,
...in particular, is trusted to protect
...a part of the body peculiarly sensitive
...to damp and cold and quality in
...boots is very desirable in the interests
...of the general health. Yet probably
...there are fewer articles showing wider
...variations of quality than leather.

...all the car lines, together with their
...numbers, and on the reverse a map
...showing the various numbered zones
...into which the city is divided. All the
...lines except two cross the city diagon-
...ally. These two make an inner and
...an outer circle, and one of the other
...touches every car line, so that all
...parts of the city are accessible with-
...least with the traffic. The lamp globes
...show bands of red which make them
...easily seen at night, and the zones in
...which they are found are indicated on
...the posts by bands of white paint, one
...for each zone. These assist passen-
...gers in estimating the correct fare.
...Small white signs project over these
...bands showing the numbers of the

...the programme already carried out
...was repeated, the consequence being
...that ordinary spectators were surfeited
...with a second appearance of that of
...which they had already seen enough.
...The convenience and pleasure of
...thousands was made to wait upon the
...convenience of a few who happened
...to have been born in the purple.

...[The Argonaut:] ...one night after an
...party trooped into the
...the famous Paris
...recently passed away
...being served by the
...self. The old gossamer
...feathers

...A Joke That
...[The Argonaut:] ...one night after an
...party trooped into the
...the famous Paris
...recently passed away
...being served by the
...self. The old gossamer
...feathers

...Amador and Sports
...VIII
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...FEATHERS



by Litchfield
of the natural beauty of the suburbs of Pasadena, Cal.

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A Joke That Cost.
[The Argonaut:] It is
one night after an opera
party trooped into the cafe
of the famous Paris restaurant
passed away, and per-

GENERAL EASTERN. A historic church
near Norristown, Pa., at which Washing-
ton while at Valley Forge, attended service,
and in the adjoining cemetery of which
many revolutionary soldiers are buried, was
sold yesterday at Sheriff's sale at Norris-
town, Pa., for \$50.

are banking too much in advance on
the record crops. They are buying
heavily and taking on obligations on
the strength of crops that are not yet
in the market and may experience
many vicissitudes before they reach
market—chiefly, the lack of labor to

lawyer was so great that she tried to
bring him and Ethel Jones together,
and failing, decided to share his fate
rather than grieve over his great un-
happiness and his certain end.

FOLSOM'S LETTER.
Folsom, who for the past year, un-
til a month ago, roomed at the home
of Thomas Jones, father of Ethel
Jones, and who had been working
around the office of Ben Cohn, former

Oklahoma
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Good Fal

Hunters of Treasure. By Gertrude Livingston.

THOSE IRON HINGES.

IN THE dim light three figures might have been seen moving about the improvised camp.

"Isn't there any moon in this country?" Genevieve was searching the heavens, as if she might have overlooked it. The sky was more brilliant than she had ever seen it, even on a moonlight night, and she loved the myriad stars that seemed so near in the rarified atmosphere of Nevada.

"The moon isn't due until midnight," Mr. Creider was prosaic and provoking, and his voice brought Genevieve back to commonplace.

"It's lucky I put in those rubber boots," he said, as he tramped about. "This is softer ground than I expected. There must be a lot of water running down here in the spring."

"That worries me," exclaimed his wife. "Those gold pieces will be as black as pots and pans. We never can scrub them up."

"A little acid will fix 'em all right. I guess," he added uneasily. "We'd better leave a candle burning. That mountain lion is coming too close. It's no great lark, pitching tent at night."

"The mountain lions must be a mild sort up here if they will be afraid of a candle," said Genevieve, as she came lugging a box to the tent. "Here's the bacon that your coyote is after."

Genevieve Meyers had left San Francisco the evening before to spend her vacation in Carson, but had been suddenly deflected from her plan. On the train she had renewed acquaintance with a school friend, and had had a long conversation with her and her husband in which she had learned the secret of their migration.

John Creider was a short, sandy-haired man, who bristled with excitement over the trifles that made his life seem to him important. He had secured a month's vacation, during which he felt sure he would make his fortune; in fact, he knew the exact location of the strong box of Wells Fargo that had been taken from the stage by an outlaw twenty years before. After many significant glances, the Creiders had asked Genevieve to join them, feeling that there were none too many to face the unknown dangers of this wild country, and she was particularly welcome because she would expect no great share of the gold that was to be theirs.

"The only trouble," he had said earnestly, "may be to dispose of so many twenty-dollar gold pieces. We shall simply have to take one every time we want groceries or anything, and then deposit the change as it accumulates." His eyes shone with the delight of a man suddenly made rich.

Thus the three banded themselves together, purchased additional supplies to add to the camp outfit awaiting them in Carson, and started out after dinner across the broad valley toward the mountains that guard Lake Tahoe. It was late in the evening when they pitched camp in a little ravine.

The next afternoon found them at work, after much measuring and studying. Mrs. Creider and Genevieve aided in digging for the box.

"It's right under my feet," Creider declared, "but this ground caves so badly that maybe I can't reach it for a week."

"I don't suppose he buried it very deep, do you?" questioned his wife in awe-struck tones.

"He probably had a place all ready," said Mr. Creider, with the air of one who had witnessed the ceremony, "and just heaved on a little dirt and some rocks to cover the traces; but the ground slides easily here, and the box may be very deep. Very deep," he added with a sigh; deep enough to keep other people from it all these years."

After supper they continued the tantalizing work and took turns. Genevieve was a valuable addition to the party and proved good company. The hard work of camp life brought a brilliant color to her cheeks and added beauty to her striking appearance. Her brown hair hung in heavy braids that she recklessly tied into a knot before she took her turn at digging.

During her shift she found a rusty hinge, which she held up for admiration.

"That's it; that's from the box. Let me take the spade," called Mr. Creider.

"Let me take the spade," commanded a stern voice ten feet away. "Jumping the claim, are you, and letting a girl do the work?"

"Whose claim? It's as much mine as anybody's." Mr. Creider straightened up and bristled at the newcomer.

"How did it come to be yours?"

"Why, I drove in some stakes this morning. Now see here, young fellow," blustered Mr. Creider, as he brandished his spade for emphasis, "you needn't try any bluff with me. I'm no tenderfoot."

"No, of course not," rejoined the stranger soothingly; "but what did you locate for?"

"What for? Why—why, for mining."

The other man smiled. "I mean what kind of mining. Quartz?"

Mr. Creider's face had become a far deeper shade of red than his hair. "I suppose so," he stammered. "Yes, of course."

"But you see," persisted the stranger calmly, "you couldn't locate for quartz, because there's no cropping

on this property—not even float. I've held this ground on a placer location for three years. Your idea about stakes is a good one, only your stakes have to be the first ones in order to hold. And you certainly did have nerve to begin working right by my monument."

"Your monument!" The color faded slightly from Mr. Creider's cheeks.

"Yes. Come over and take a look." The stranger led the way to a little heap of stones, from the top of which floated a small nut pine that had long since withered and died. He removed a stone and disclosed an old tomato can, out of which he drew an official paper. Creider examined this with incredulous eyes that began to harbor a vague misgiving.

"My paper is recorded in Carson. You can look it up for yourself."

"I have my authority from an attorney in San Francisco," interposed Mr. Creider with new firmness. "Besides, possession is nine points and we were here first."

The stranger shrugged his shoulders and laughed as if he were genuinely amused. "Well, we'll go down to Carson and settle this legal business if that suits you better. Now, my little girl," he continued, turning to Genevieve, "we'll just put this spade where it will be safe from the Indians."

He glanced at her a second time and was sorry he had spoken as to a child. She looked at him with the scorn of a princess. He covered his confusion over this mistake by another taunt at the unfortunate Creider.

"So you were hunting for iron hinges, rusty iron hinges, were you? Have you found a market for them? Oh, yes, I know you were after that treasure taken from Wells Fargo. Lots of people come here for it, but it's only a story. Baxter and I dug up the whole place years ago, and we know." His eyes wandered to the lovely girl in high boots, and he was relieved at the amusement in her face.

Within an hour the camp belongings were packed, Vincent having promised to send a man back to guard them.

"Go ahead, Baxter," he called to his partner, who had taken no part in the interview. "Meet us down the road with our team, and I'll drive for these people. It's too dark for one who doesn't know the road."

Vincent let out the reins and followed his partner toward Carson. He had a sneaking feeling that he had appeared ridiculous and ungentlemanly to the ladies, and he exerted himself now to entertain them.

They had not gone far when a light shot out around a bend ahead, and Vincent had barely time to turn out of the way of a big car that went by them like a flash. Baxter had been less fortunate. His light rig had been pushed against the rocks at the side, and he was lying unconscious in the road. Vincent gave him a stimulant and placed him gently in the front seat, supporting him as well as he could.

"Daugherty's the nearest house," he said half to himself. "We can put up there and telephone for a doctor."

It was after 10 o'clock when they reached the inn, and every room was occupied, but the landlord and his wife managed to make Baxter comfortable. He was dazed, but seemed to be suffering only from a broken wrist and bruises.

"Follow upstairs looks like a doctor," volunteered Jack Daugherty. "Come in on the stage. He didn't have much to say and went off before supper; but if you want to tackle him, you're welcome."

Vincent was alive to any help that he might give his college chum and business partner. He rushed upstairs and nearly battered down the panels before there was any response. Suddenly the door was opened, and there stood, revolver in hand, the maddest man Vincent Wehrli had ever faced. "What on earth are you doing? Knocking down the house?" he growled.

"I understood there was a doctor here, but I see the mistake. Look here, I've seen you before; and if you dare to stay around these diggings, you'll have to answer to me. Remember that tomorrow morning and be thankful you can get away with your skin. Nevada doesn't want your kind."

Vincent went back downstairs. "That's no doctor you're palming off on me," he snapped as he encountered Daugherty.

"How's that?"

"Didn't you recognize Reavers under that disguise? You know he worked Gold Run, and he got a thousand out of Baxter and me before we caught on. I swore I'd shoot him if I ever found him trying his game on Nevada boys again; but I've kicked up a big enough mess tonight, so I let him off easy, but I swear it went against the grain. How's Baxter?"

Vincent forgot his anger in anxiety for the injured man. He crossed the hall and opened the door. To his surprise, he was waved back by Genevieve. Abashed at the command, he stood motionless. When he had left, half an hour before, Baxter was in agony; now he was deathly still. "What has the child done?" he thought.

Genevieve followed him into the hall and closed the door softly. "He's resting. I was afraid to have you speak; it might rouse him."

"Have you drugged him?" he asked in a horrified tone. Genevieve laughed nervously. "No, certainly not. I just pulled his wrist and twisted it till the bones

snapped into place and seemed to fit right. I learned a bandage in school, but I couldn't do it well." She smiled at the recollection. "It was awful to see him suffer, so I did my best, and now he is easy," she put his hand to support her as she leaned back against the wall.

"Come and rest," he said tenderly. "We'll take you place now."

"Oh, I'm not tired," she protested; "only a little well, a little surprised at—at everything."

"I shouldn't wonder. And while we were all standing on our heads, you were the only one that had the sense to do something. By Jove! you're plucky. But I can't bear to see you look so tired, and I'm going to make you rest."

She smiled at him gratefully. Then she blushed and turned away from the telltale expression that had stolen unconsciously into his eyes. The next moment she had slipped past him into the office.

Daugherty came into the hall, every movement expressing caution. "Say, Wehrli," he said in a low whisper, "if that's Reavers upstairs, we'd better get busy. I've just heard he's wanted in San Francisco—same old game."

Vincent was instantly alert. "I'll go for the sheriff and the boys if you've got a fresh horse. Give me a Ginger. I've ridden her before."

"Sure. Take the trail and lead her slowly, so he won't get wise."

"All right. I'll telephone ahead and get the best here before light."

Vincent was off as stealthily as a coyote. Daugherty went back to the office, where Genevieve was already asleep on the couch. He went up to Creider, who was reading by the table, and brushed the newspaper aside authoritatively. "You'll have to help me out," he said. "We've got a man upstairs who mustn't get away. Have you a revolver? Well, there's always an extra in around. I'll get you one."

In a moment he returned with a six-shooter. Creider stepped back. "Not much!" he declared. "It's enough to lose a fortune to you fellows, without getting into your fights."

After much explanation, Creider walked a little nearer the table where the revolver lay. "Is it loaded?" he inquired with awe.

"Loaded?" moaned Genevieve in her sleep. She listened to the low conversation, dazed at first and then alert. Finally she made out that Vincent Wehrli had gone out into this wild country to get the authority of the law to avenge a wrong to Baxter. She started up. He needed help in guarding right here—he needed her. "I am more used to shooting than Mr. Creider," she said, with a laugh. She reached back to the couch for her belt and buckled it into place. She felt for her pistol; it was there. "I'll join you. Tell me what I must do."

Mr. Creider agreed to stay in the office and help if occasion demanded, while Genevieve was stationed in the hall, where she bravely awaited the unknown. Daugherty noisily closed and locked the doors and the crept out into the night to watch the house, particularly Reaver's room, from the shadow of a nut pine.

The hours dragged along. Genevieve imagined she heard many strange noises in the creaking old building, and her apprehensions magnified the danger to Wehrli when he should come back with legal power to detain the strange man who had not played fair. She hoped he would show his bravery, and yet she feared for his safety in the encounter with this desperado. It seemed months since she had left San Francisco; it seemed years that she had known Wehrli.

Finally a noise in the rear of the house aroused her to action. She crept softly to the second floor and out toward the back stairs that Daugherty had told her about. The first light of the new day was streaming through the window at the foot of the narrow stairway. There in the uncertain light stood a clumsy figure, awkward and thick-set like the Indians she had seen in this section.

While she watched, he unbolted the door and slipped stealthily through. Could this be Reavers, wearing another disguise? Like a flash she turned and let down the front stairs and out into the road. She was anxious to reach Daugherty, and wondered if they ought to pursue and where this chase might lead them. He wished Wehrli were there; he would know exactly what to do. If the posse would only come!

Daugherty saw her and came running up. Genevieve was panting with excitement. "I heard like an Indian," she whispered. "He got out through the back door."

Daugherty was even then dashing around the house. In a moment he was back by Genevieve, who stood motionless.

"It's him. He took the Lone Hill Trail. Remember, he touched the girl's arm and spoke harshly to her. Tell the boys he took the Lone Hill Trail. Stay here; don't you dare to follow. Tell the boys—remember—Lone Hill!" His voice was lost in the distance that now separated them.

He disappeared around the house and then came

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 23.]

Livingston.

A Bathtub Full of Trouble.

By A. B. Fowler.

AT HOTEL SEQUOIA.

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PAGE 29.]

Hotel Sequoia. The wind came down the road with a cloud of dust and tossed it in the face of the "Hotel" as he set his traveling bags on the boards of the roofless piazza. It was to avoid contrasting the reality with the whirling spirals of yellow dust cur-ling about the Sequoia, Mariposa county, California, an enthusiastic letter had given rise.

The whirlwind of dust he had seen that day, as he had promised him a sight of his wife, and had disappointed him. Now the stage-driver had come to the ground and had disappeared into the dust of his own.

Hamilton turned to shield his face from the fine red powder that settled over everything, and a large woman who had opened the door, her eyes set in the midst of wrinkles which deepened hospitably.

Hamilton, in her saffron-gingham wrapper, sat at the place where anatomically her waist should be. She had seen on another just such scorching day. "It's queer I didn't hear the stage-driver say 'hello' to me!" She looked regretfully up the stairs. "But, dear me, you must be in them togs." She ran her eyes down Hamilton's tailor had assured him was the most comfortable of the season, and rested with a twinkle in her eye. "Bet you're a Easterner?"

Hamilton, good-humoredly, and moved aside in-terested his sombrero, which had made a damp, brown stain on the fine, white skin of his forehead, and into the hot little entry.

Hamilton wondered what vagary had tempted his wife to summer in this volcanic region, and he might be up to now. He wondered if she would like to pose as her brother as she had at other summer. He smiled at the recollection of the haste with which she had claimed him when the pretty widow had invited him to drive in her automobile.

Hamilton will tell Mrs. Ralph Hamilton that Mr. Hamilton, and then show me to her rooms, I'll try to make myself more like a Californian," he said, running his finger round his neck, where a fold of damp cloth was the place of his collar.

Mr. Hamilton? Well, I must say I'm glad to see you. Not that anything's really happened yet, but I'm always glad to see you."

Hamilton's not ill?" Alarm brought him a step forward. The Byzantine Lady shook her head. "No, I don't sick," she said with an air of one whose opinion was of boundless importance and with a manner piqued Hamilton.

"Show me to her rooms," he said stiffly. "Then, she hasn't but one room." She led him to a narrow hallway.

"Hamilton out?" he questioned in surprise, when his telegram sent three days ago. The lady had stooped to unlock a door before they had stopped.

He went up to "Travelers' Rest" last night with Mr. Lumley, and they won't "probably be here tomorrow or next."

"Mr. Lumley?" "No, don't get mad," chuckling. "It looked all right, he took some others with him, for ap-propriation. Her sister's along, and some other gentlemen that's staying here. But I'm glad you've come. Tain't just the thing to my mind for married ladies, specially when they're to go round without their husbands. Wouldn't you like to be the ministers to preach 'bout if men were a little, just a little more careful 'bout their wives?" Looking up at Hamilton as she fumbled at the door, she added, "Human nature's a good deal the same over the world, and we have just 'bout as much of the divorce blight out here as you Easterners."

Hamilton stepped back before the furnace-like blast of the door as she opened the door. He gazed about. It was long and narrow, with a ceiling of dingy cloth. A window at the end was covered with a butter-colored curtain, flooded the room with a glare more trying than the sunlight from outside. But, aside from this and the poverty of the room, there was nothing suggestive of his wife's room. His glance traveled round the room in search of a certain picture in a silver frame which, he knew, his wife had brought with her. It was not there. "This is Mrs. Hamilton's room," he said to her sister's the next, and Mr. Lumley's the

next," answered the landlady, straightening the scanty cover of the washstand-bureau. "The rooms is all alike; I planned the house myself."

"Indeed!" responded Hamilton abstractedly. The heat beat down from the ceiling, his clothes clung to him damply.

"I would like a bath at once, please," he said, putting his bags on the floor. Doubtless when he had bathed and put on fresh linen he would be able to endure the situation with more calmness of mind. He was used to his wife's whims; they assumed a thousand different forms, and added much to her charm, but, really, this was going too far, going away just as he had reached the house.

"Well, that does beat all!" He was conscious of the Byzantine Lady's voice. "You are the sixth man that's wanted a bath this month. Don't see what anybody wants of a bath when they are perspiring all the time. The tubs ain't in yet. Supper at seven. There's water in the pitcher," she added, closing the door as she left the room.

Hamilton sat on the edge of the bed with despair, and contemplated the four-quart pitcher. He told himself he might live till evening without a bath, but to retire that night unbathed would be impossible.

The disposal of supper, however, left him in an almost beatific frame of mind. The doors and the windows were open, and the house, which but a few hours before had seemed unbearable, was filled with a balmy breeze which stole down the canyon laden with the odor of redwood, and beyond loomed the blue mountains with the foothills lying like tame, tawny lions at their feet.

There were but two things that bothered him now. He wanted a bath, and he wished to know why his wife had discarded his picture from her room. A happy thought brought delight; perhaps she had taken it with her. Anyway, with a glow of confidence, she would be able to explain it satisfactorily.

"Is that the river?" he asked, turning to the landlady, who was behind him looking more than ever like a Byzantine Lady, as she sat in a low chair with her draperies flowing out about her.

He pointed to a line of light green trailing down from the mountain. There, Mr. Hamilton told himself, was his bath, and without more ado he hurried to his room for towels, and left the house.

Hamilton went hurriedly down the path, walking in the pungent tar-weed at the side to avoid the dust, until he came to a fork in the road. Here a deep trough, propped on one side by two stones, and overflowing with dimpling water, had transformed a prosaic fence-corner into an oasis of green, shower-like willow, and poplars with ever-whispering leaves.

He peered into the clear, alluring depth, where a strand of feathery moss waved invitingly, and thought of the dust that had settled in the pores of his skin. The river was far away. He dipped his hand in the water and found it deliciously tempered. Fired by a sudden resolution, he looked about. The place was most secluded; only a seldom-used path approached it; human sound. He would make himself comfortable on a tree stump conveniently near.

As he sank into the sun-warmed water he breathed a luxurious sigh. The evening breeze, passing gently, brought sounds and odors of the country; the perfume of the primrose, the tinkle of a cow-bell. They mingled with the dripping of the water in a soothing lullaby. He noticed drowsily, as he braced his feet against the end of the trough and settled his head comfortably, that the stars were beginning to appear. One by one and one by one they sparkled whitely forth. One by one and—the cow-bell—tinkled—tinkle—tinkle—

Hamilton awakened to the consciousness of chills running up and down his spine despite the warmth of the water. There was the sound of footsteps approaching; some country-beau and his lass. They came nearer. The lilt of the light laugh he seemed to know, the resounding masculine tones he had never heard before.

"No, it's not late," said the man's voice in answer to feminine murmurs. "Please sit here awhile; I get so little time with you alone."

Again murmurs, and the same voice went on. "You know it makes no difference to me, sweetheart; a desert would be paradise if you were there. A desert would be our favorite tree stump. Come, darling, let us sit here for a while."

Hamilton reflected that the stump had seemed not over-broad for one. He raised his head cautiously, but could see nothing.

The silence was at last broken by an exclamation from the woman.

"You dear darling," she said.

Hamilton forgot his danger and settled back with a stifled chuckle. No wonder he seemed to know the voice; here was his sister-in-law (no one but she possessed a voice so like his wife) being made love to in man whose clothes were on the fence could not be held responsible for listening.

"Darling, why can't we run away and escape all complications? Please, sweetheart."

A rasal who wanted her money, probably. Hamilton wished he dare move.

"What an impulsive dear you are, Basil. Have patience and I will make it all come out right for us," was the answer in tones which startled Hamilton. A sweet laugh preceded the archly, tantalizing, "You've given up calling me anything but sweetheart; you don't call me Mrs. Hamilton now, not even once." The speech held a playful sound that ended in another delicious laugh.

"Never again, never again, sweetheart, sweetheart!" honeyed the man.

Hamilton's shoulders rose suddenly above the edge of the trough, he felt as if his eyes must pop from his head. He could see nothing but forms his imagination conjured from the darkness. The creature did not call her Mrs. Hamilton! Why should he call her Mrs. Hamilton? The question was like fire running through his brain. Could it be—He leaned over the edge of the trough straining his eyes in vain. Was this why the Byzantine Lady was glad he had come? Was this why she had mentioned divorce? Was this the secret of his picture's absence in his wife's room?

"But why do you never call me Mrs. Hamilton now?" Again the arch tones in tantalizing query, touched, Hamilton felt, with levity as though he were a joke.

It was! His wife!

He sank back with a gurgle just in time to prevent the trough toppling with him.

"To think that I ever called you that! Hereafter you are mine, all mine, mine only. My dear, my dear, my darling!" the deep tones trembled forth.

Hamilton raised his eyes to the edge of the trough. He must see. Oh, for a moon! He fancied that he could discern what appeared one dim-form, and on the night air there came distinctly the sound of a sigh, an ecstatic sigh. Hamilton reached out from the trough, felt about on the ground for a stone. He heard the low word "darling" again begun by the deep voice from the stump, but the end of it was smothered into silence by an audible kiss. He drew back and launched the stone recklessly forth. The force of throwing it swayed the trough until it toppled with him. A feminine shriek, mingled with guttural notes of masculine dismay, came to Hamilton as he floundered among the rocks in the flowing water.

He assumed his garments in haste, but he followed shortly, clenching his teeth over hoarse sounds of rage as he went. His coat was on his arm, his suspenders whipped his legs, and he stumbled over his untied shoestrings as he sprinted after the wreckers of his happiness, sure that he could distance them by a short cut across a field of which he had taken note earlier in the evening.

Arrived at the hotel, he skirted round in the dark to the window of his wife's room. He must get his pistol from his bag without being seen. He would wait for them in the grove. He groaned aloud. Never would he have believed, but his own ears had heard.

With both hands on the sill of the window, which was open, he was about to vault through, when he heard voices within.

It was the Byzantine Lady, and what seemed to be his wife, but was of course that guilty lady's sister. "Really!" An amused laugh followed this. "And so you put him in here." Hamilton had always wished that the sisters were not so twin-like in voice, and now it enraged him; he felt as if he would like to shoot the whole family.

"As was proper, Miss Creighton." It was his wife's sister; the giggle had sounded like his wife's. "I put him in his wife's room, of course. He didn't ask for any other room." The landlady's tones were stiff with propriety. "And I must say, Miss, I'm glad he's come. Of course I'd be the last to hint harm, but Mrs. Hamilton's being a married woman with as nice a husband as I've seen this many-a-day—"

"Isn't he a dear?" Hamilton's arms swung loosely at his sides as he tried to peer into the room. He could have sworn to his wife's accents on that word. He listened eagerly, but the voices were commingled in whispers.

After what seemed an age to the unhappy man, a low laugh sounded from one of the speakers, followed by a giggle from the other.

"It's been such fun, and such a success!" said the voice of the giggle.

"Bless your dear heart!" This in benevolent tones from the Byzantine Lady. "I'll move his things right into your room. I can't see how we got so mixed, for I'm sure you never really said your sister was the married one. Goodness, but it's a load off my mind; the way that Basil Lumley's been hanging round your sister just turned me gray. And to think I never recognized Mr. Hamilton, though I did think I must have seen him before. He's a awful personable man, and a sight better looking than that picture in the silver frame I thought was the man you were engaged to."

"He is the best husband that ever was!" His wife's voice sounded to Hamilton by far the most delightful music he had ever heard. "I wonder when he will be back?" The question ended in a sigh.

"He ought to be back by now if he hasn't dropped into a canyon or been swept over the dam. Lots are, you know," was the Byzantine Lady's consoling reply as she left the room and closed the door after her.



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A Joke That Cost
[The Argonaut:] It is said
the night after an opera
trouped into the cafe of
e famous Paris restaurant
cently passed away, and
served by the proprietress

GENERAL EASTERN. A historic church
near Norristown, Pa., at which Wash-
ington while at Valley Forge, attended service,
and in the adjoining cemetery of which
many revolutionary soldiers are buried, was
sold yesterday at Sheriff's sale at Norristown, Pa., for \$80.

W. Richard Wade, who was arrested at
a Council Bluffs (Iowa) police station

ARE DRINKING TOO MUCH IN ADVANCE ON
the record crops. They are buying
heavily and taking on obligations on
the strength of crops that are not yet
in the market and may experience
many vicissitudes before they reach
market—chiefly, the lack of

lawyer was so great that she tried to
bring him and Ethel Jones together,
and failing, decided to share his fate
rather than grieve over his great un-
happiness and

FOLSOM'S LETTER.
Folsom, who for the past year, un-
til a month ago, roomed at the home
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Blake's Quarantine. By James W. Babcock.

A HAPPY MISTAKE.

CARLETON BLAKE hesitated before ascending the steps leading to the imposing home before. "This does not look much like a rooming-house," he reflected. "How stupid in me to forget the number," he added, lowering his suit case and wiping the nervous perspiration from his brow.

His friend Holmes had given careful directions and stated that his coming was expected, but Blake, absent-minded and impetuous, had forgotten the letter containing the advice.

He announced his presence with a timorous ring. Quickly, the door was opened by a vision in white, who said graciously, "Come in; we were looking for you."

Blake stood transfixed by her transcendent beauty. Never, in all his travels, had he met so handsome and winsome a young lady.

Surely he must be wrong; this could be no landlady's daughter. But she had said that his coming was anticipated, and it was now too late to retreat.

Then he realized that he was, very awkwardly, saying nothing, as she held the door ajar, awaiting his entrance.

Thanking her in his best manner, he went in, depositing his suit case in the reception hall as she bade him be seated.

He seemed entranced by her beauty and musical voice, and found himself wondering who she could be and why she should be here. No woman had ever interested him as she did.

Excusing herself, she left the room. Vaguely, he realized that there had been a serious mistake. This was no rooming-house, this home so richly furnished, with a daughter so cultured and refined. How could he explain his miserable error and how would she regard him when she learned the truth? Strangely enough, he felt that her opinion would matter much.

He had almost concluded to make a hasty departure when she reappeared, saying, "I will show you to your patient, now."

"To my patient—I am not a physician," he stammered, helplessly.

"Are you not the professional nurse whom Dr. Mitchell sent to take charge of my brother?"

Before he could reply a shuffling of feet again called her to the door, where he heard a gruff voice saying officially, "No, ma'am, this place is under quarantine, and no one must enter or leave except your physician or the Director of Health."

Vainly she expostulated; the man was obdurate. "Those are the orders, ma'am," and having posted the quarantine notice in a conspicuous place, he departed with the sally, "There is a severe penalty for any infringement of the law, lady."

Returning to the room, where Blake was floundering about bewildered and awestricken, she threw herself in an easy chair and, burying her face in her hands, wept.

This predicament silenced Blake; he knew not how to speak. Slowly she regained her composure and then, by degrees, he elicited the following information:

Her parents were abroad, and she had been visiting a friend in the city when apprised by telegraph that her brother was journeying home from the West, ill.

The family physician, having been called, expressed the wish that the sick man be removed to a hospital, but the brother protested. Shortly before Blake's appearance on the scene the physician had imparted the information that her brother was stricken with a malignant disease and that a trained nurse must be engaged.

She seemed to feel relieved, now that she had someone to converse with, but was greatly agitated over her brother's condition.

"What am I to do?" she cried. "Dr. Mitchell forbade my caring for him, and he is very ill. Poor Charles!" And she burst into another paroxysm of weeping.

When she recovered somewhat, he asked, "What can I do? Must I remain and annoy you with my presence because of a silly blunder?"

Rapidly and with few words, he related his story, how he had come to the city to enter into newspaper work, all details having been arranged by his journalist friend, Randolph Holmes; how, in his eagerness to begin the new life, he had forgotten Holmes's letter giving the location of his apartments and, not having apprised his friend of his coming, was unable to find the way.

"Through my stupidity," he concluded, dismally, "I have placed you in a very unpleasant and humiliating position."

Seeing his discomfiture, she replied, "The blunder was mine, for I invited you in without any inquiries as to your identity. But now that you are here and must remain we should make the best of the situation."

Her simple reasoning pleased Blake, and he had no regrets that unforeseen circumstances would bring them together for several days.

"But what about Charles?" she cried, tearfully. "He should not lie up there and suffer without attention."

"With your permission, I will go and see what I may do for him."

"That will not do. The physician has pronounced it diphtheria—dangerous and contagious."

He was grateful for her solicitation. "Diphtheria has

no terrors for me. I've been through several cases of it in Porto Rico and the Philippines."

"A war correspondent?"

"No, I was in the ranks."

"A soldier! How fine."

"Yes, it was fine, to volunteer our services, sacrifice life and health and subsist upon embalmed meats while the officers enjoyed the dainties."

"Will you tell me all about your war experiences when Charles improves?"

"Gladly!" and the emphasis gave significance to the word. "If you will kindly direct me to your brother, I'll visit him now."

Trusting, she gave him the required directions, and her confidence caused a quickening of the pulse. Unconsciously his became the master mind.

"If you feel safe with your brother in my care you may telephone for information about applying treatment and administering medicine."

"Thank you; I'll do so at once."

"And I will report his condition soon."

Blake found the patient not so ill as had been intimated, and with his limited experience concluded that the young man's diphtheria was an extremely mild case.

For some inexplicable cause he found it necessary to report his patient's condition to the young lady many times that day, and with each increasing evidence of her brother's improvement she became at ease and more charming.

Late in the afternoon, while seated near a window facing the street, Blake was startled to hear a newsboy crying his wares. "Extry! Extry! Full count mysterious disappearance young millionaire."

Filled with an indefinite dismay he hurried to the door, only to be reminded that the house was under quarantine.

But luck was with him; there on the veranda, where it had been deposited by a regular carrier, lay a copy of the much-sought paper.

Hurriedly he unfolded the crisp sheet, fragrant with the odor of new ink, fearful lest his fair hostess should return.

There it was with a three-deck scarehead:

CARLETON BLAKE, MILLIONAIRE REPORTER, DISAPPEARS.

CAME TO THE CITY TODAY TO TAKE A PLACE ON THE STAFF OF THE GAZETTE—SOUGHT NEWSPAPER EFFICIENCY.

DETECTIVES HELPLESS—NO TRACE OF HIM SINCE LEAVING THE STATION FOR HIS APARTMENTS AT 212 HAMILTON ST.

"Holmes is enterprising," thought Blake. "Instead of waiting until he heard from me, he has played this affair up with the characteristic impulsiveness of a newspaper man. Well, I suppose that's the way they sell big editions."

"No. 212 Hamilton, eh? I was a long way from the truth. Both street and number wrong, for this is 121 Hammond avenue, if I am not mistaken."

His soliloquy was interrupted by a familiar swish of garments. The offending newspaper was barely concealed when she entered.

"Have you seen today's Gazette, Mr.—?"

Hesitant, she paused, not realizing before that she had failed to learn his name.

Blake was in a dilemma. His name would be meaningless if he could keep the papers from her. He had never told her that he was not wealthy, but her impression was that he lived by the aid of his pen, and to destroy this illusion might be unfavorable to him.

Thinking quickly, he concluded to ignore her question. "That's so, we have never been introduced. My name is Carleton Blake. And yours—?"

"Genevieve West," she replied, simply.

"Miss Genevieve West?" he queried, anxiously.

Blake was getting on tremendously.

"Miss!" she repeated, and then added, tantalizingly,—"yet."

The additional word smote him wantonly. Had he been more keenly perceptive he would have observed the undeniable flush that overspread her countenance and the fact that she apparently rejoiced in his misery.

But he could think of naught save that she was promised to another and life would never be the same to him again.

His reveries were interrupted. "Mr. Blake! You failed to answer my question."

"I beg your pardon, Miss West. I—I—I was thinking of—"

"Of—?"

"Of—of—of my patient," lying glibly. "Forgive my inattention, but what did you ask?"

This time his earnestness was evident. He had forgotten that newspapers existed, forgotten everything save that the daylight seemed suddenly to have vanished and the room was cold and lifeless.

"I cannot find the Gazette; the other papers were on the veranda. That, you told me, is Mr. Holmes's paper and I wondered if you had seen it."

"Yes!—I—I—that is—" he stammered, helplessly.

"You see, I was just about to—to take it up to your

brother." And he rushed from the room, dazedly.

But Blake had no intention of reading in her room, or permitting him to read. In lieu of a better place, which to dispose of the obnoxious paper, he hid it beneath the sick man's couch, and called for profound slumber. Blake, however, remained in the post thinking, thinking.

Meanwhile, on the lower floor, an extremely young girl passed an extremely long evening, for she was no more that day, and two people were miserably happy because of one little word spoken in just.

Blake was down early to secure the morning paper. Tightly rolled, as is the newspaper's custom, lay upon the veranda, where they had been deposited from the street.

As was to be expected, they had the last, more sensational, if possible, than the Gazette of the day before. One journal embellished its article with a photograph labeled, "Carleton Blake, the Millionaire." The picture of a handsome, dapper man confronted him, one whom Blake had never seen.

He was positive that it was not himself and his reverence for the power of the press and the publicity.

Another publication stated that the detective uncovered unmistakable evidence of a kidnapping conspiracy and several important clues would lead to the criminals to justice within a few hours.

All this would have been very amusing to Blake were it not for his unhappy state of mind. The must be kept from Miss West.

Thereafter he participated actively in a mad race the door each time that a newspaper was delivered and soon the hiding place beneath the bed was overflowing with specimens of typographical art.

"If this keeps up much longer I shall be a wreck," he muttered. "I have quite exhausted my forces for keeping the papers from her. When I settle this. No newspaper life for me; I've had my fill."

They were together much these days. Carleton addressed each other by their given names, and from the occasions when he found it necessary to confiscate and conceal the papers, Blake was in ecstasy. Time and again he told himself that these were the happiest moments of his life. No other man was like her, no other experience could ever equal.

She was an unusually accomplished pianist, and enjoyed to their utmost their musical attainments. All traces of the brother's illness vanished, he became a member of the party and derived much pleasure from Blake's rendition of the old familiar songs.

But the papers were becoming a matter of concern to Blake. "Had I been a granite man the affair would have been discreetly dropped long since," was his ironical conclusion. "In inheriting wealth."

As a favorable opportunity presented itself, he reached Holmes, via telephone, and related the whole story to him, concluding with: "I'll print something, print the truth, Randolph. I'll print this deception. I've not been kidnaped or anything, but as I've already told you, accidentally engaged with the dearest, sweetest girl you ever—"

rang off.

That afternoon, Blake was more disconcerted than usual. To please her he sang many songs, and, consciously, to him, she played his favorites in an aroused his drooping spirits, but without avail.

Standing near, so near that she could feel his breath upon her exquisite neck as she strided to music before her, he interrupted, thus:

"Miss West!" tremulously.

"Mr. Blake," sagaciously.

"Tell me of your friend."

This, then, was the trouble. He could not so joyous look in her eyes as she queried with particular friend do you refer to, Mr. Blake?"

"The one—the only one—the man you are engaged to."

It was her turn to be confused.

"Why—Carleton—Mr. Blake—I never told you I was to marry anyone." The room seemed to grow dim.

"Did I?" she asked softly, glancing up at him with shyness.

Convulsively he seized her hand as he asked, "You?"

Her eyes were tear-laden as she began with the accompaniment to his favorite melody.

Receiving no reply, he continued, "I have no right to ask it, Genevieve, but if you could only tell me what it means to me, if you could only tell me it has meant to be near you these few days, I'll give you my voice, to see your smile, to look into your eyes—if you only knew what I feel but dare not whisper, 'tell me—please tell me—are you another?'"

He bent his head to catch her softly whispered words. Blake felt weak and dizzy. The realization of love had come quickly, the knowledge that she loved him.

For a moment neither spoke; then she began to sing.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 25]

The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Brauntton.

Gardens, Grounds,
Streets, Parks, Lakes.

Cheap Plants.

WHEN THE PRICE IS LOW THE QUALITY
WILL BE POOR.

LOCAL gardens suffer, as do those of other parts, doubtless, from the planting of much cheap material or, to speak more properly, from the use of trashy plants of low cost. How often do we hear the expression, when patrons are looking over goods: "Why, Smith sells pansies for 10 cents a dozen," or "Jones advertises gladiolus bulbs at 25 cents a dozen." The truth of the matter is that in each case you get the value of your money, but no more, and the poor plants will not yield flowers that satisfy a normal taste.

Good plants, like any other marketable commodity of high standard, cost a fixed and certain sum to produce, and they cannot be sold for less than the price asked and leave the grower-dealer anything for his labor. If you wish plants worthy of a place in your garden (and you have a garden worthy of good plants) you must pay a reasonable price for them. Not all plants are of the same grade, any more than all so-called straw hats are Panamas. The writer occasionally hears complaints of some local firms being high in all prices, but he well knows that these firms handle only the very best. Is it economical or fairly satisfactory to buy cheap goods?

\$4 and get the grandest book on gardening ever published. No pages or chapters should be skipped, but every word should be read slowly and thoroughly digested. To the writer it was nothing short of thrilling, and has before been reviewed on this page. Its title is "What England Can Teach About Gardening." By Dr. Wilhelm Miller. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co. The author is an American, editor of the Garden Magazine; also horticultural editor of Country Life in America, and splendidly qualified to deal with his subject.

The Fine Cochet Roses.

AMONG the standard roses we have grown for some years are the Cochets, no matter which color you choose. Strong in constitution, not at all particular as to soil, a constant bloomer, with flowers of good form, color and size, there are few that are greater favorites in local gardens. At the Rose Show held in Pasadena some months ago they captured first prize for both white and pink.

Plants for Names.

H. N. Playa del Rey, sends in two very interesting native plants for name. He says: "One seems to be a mesembryanthemum." This is a very natural mistake, for in gross aspect this fleshy-leaved, small, purple-flowered plant closely resembles some species of the "ice-plant" family, to which our plant is closely related.

Of the other the correspondent says: "It seems to have spores on the back of the leaves." So it had, but yet it is not a fern. The spores lie thickly and evenly on the back of the leaves and bear the closest possible resemblance to fern spores. And should they not, for they are those of a fungus attacking our plant—a fungus but little lower in the plant scale than the ferns. The host plant, however is Lotus Americanus (evidently, for no flowers were sent,) a wild pea, and in place of spores bears a pod. This is of fairly economic value for both forage and green manuring, coming up thickly in hay fields after the crop has been harvested.

Elusive Yellows in Flowers.

A PURE, deep yellow sweet may perhaps bring the fortunate plant breeder a fortune, but how many stop to consider the fact that we have no pure yellow roses worthy of garden culture. In golden yellow we have but one, of the type variously known as Harrison's Yellow, Persian Yellow, etc., and even "Austrian Briar." None other in the world is a pure yellow. In the list of so-called yellows we have some of fair yellow shades, but when compared with the pure gold of the one noted they look anything but yellow. Nearly all are apricot shades or tinged with pink or copper; the latter a most fascinating combination. The writer believes that we shall shortly have real yellow roses and that Los Angeles will produce them. In asters and clematis we also lack yellows of any shade. In gladiolus we now have some fair yellows, though inferior to those of other colors. It is rumored that the holidays will see a pure red single Cherokee rose on the market—a local product.

Harmonizing Foliage.

WE HAVE quite a number of decorative plants with foliage of gray tints which are practically neutral in effect. The border plant known as Santolina is a good example as is any plant having sage-green or extremely glaucous foliage. These quiet, sober shades tone down beds of flowers carrying many and unharmonious colors. Foliage of this class is particularly common in Southern California and gives our local landscapes a quiet, soothing, restful and softened appearance. Grays of all shades make decidedly for harmony in color and may be freely used at all times, having other uses as well, but should be



MAMAN COCHET ROSE.

If we do, how shall we ever come to a just appreciation of fine goods? But a few weeks ago a man told the writer, when speaking of doctors, that if he were sick he would call one of two local doctors "because he don't charge as much as the other fellow." From this it would seem that some are willing to risk life itself for the sum of a dollar, and, if this be true, how can we expect good judgment on plant purchases? This side of the matter is not, however, the only one. A great and growing number have a true appreciation of plant values, to which fact our many fine gardens bear mute but incontrovertible testimony. Thus is the dealer and grower encouraged to still further strive to excel the best we now have.

They Want to Know.

MAJ. P. wishes to know how best to kill "fennel" (Foeniculum vulgare), in his lawn. This plant is closely allied to the carrot and the parsnip, and has a somewhat similar though less developed root. Break off the point of a table knife square across, sharpen the end, thrust down so as to cut the root off two inches below the surface. This will not injure the lawn and will kill the fennel.

J. C. B. wishes to obtain a good book or books that will give him "a proper appreciation of gardening and catch the true garden spirit" before he approaches the task of building a fine country home with extensive grounds. He wishes to have an appreciative knowledge of the work of both the man who will plan it and the man who will plant it. For a small book of light cost nothing will better serve the purpose than Prof. L. H. Bailey's "Garden-making," which costs but little more than a dollar. But if one really wishes to get into the grandeur of the theme, to feel a great uplift, to come close to all departments and phases of gardening he should spend the small sum of

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[466]

kept in the foreground so far as is possible, but dark, heavy foliage in the rear of garden.

Ferns for Food.

THE bracken, or brake fern (*Pteris aquilina*), is native to California and is common in canyon areas. Los Angeles. The bracken is very highly commended as a nutritious article of human diet. The pointed der stems of the bracken from the time they appear above the soil until the frond commences to wither. Even then only the tender top portions are selected before the tissues become hardened and tough. This applies to asparagus, and the two may appear to have very much in common when eaten. Certain people complain of a bitterness in the taste of these young stems, but the Americans have discovered that the bitterness is confined to the base of the young stem and frond. The frond itself will take too much trouble in preparation and is in fact rejected. After suitable lengths of the young stems have been selected a hard brush is obtained and with that the hairs on the stems are brushed off.

To have a dish of ferns with white sauce the stems are cut into pieces one inch long and boiled for five minutes. The water is poured off and a white sauce

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Illustrated W

prepared, and after season with the ferns are served with in the same way. The first water is added, and the water is added, and the water is added. These greens are to taste. Fern salad is better about half the of mustard, some pepper. To get ferns of equal size, and when the ferns are cut up, toasted in which the ferns are placed on the toast and melted butter. They are softer than a recipe is given. The flavor suggests almost it is closely similar to superior to radishes, celery and cucumbers.

Chinese Parasol Tree. This tree is also known and perhaps by some as Sterculia platanifolia, or plane-tree-leaved. It grows locally, the two S. acerifolia (mean the Flame tree, and S. of the fifty or more we grow but the three



STERCULIA
not a very ornate and one species, when used on streets.

The First Botanist.

CARL VON LINNÉ. His was a decent livelihood, day, comparing, arranging plants in their puzzle whose Linnaeus was no lagging seriously, nor did view. It was he who pastime, good for the Binomial nomenclature now being as Linnaeus' brain. A very a somewhat do what though not a Cyprian communis means that fruit, not English term Stone orchard products. more or less complete was in the eighteenth

Plant Study at School

"Give fools their Let fortune's Who sows a field Or plants a tree For country school culture and the much for head, heart, as a science, and facts pertain

Gardens, Grounds,
Streets, Parks, Lakes.

ground so far as is possible, using
in the rear of garden.

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J. R. N. S.

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and St., Los Angeles, Cal.

A Joke That Cost

[The Argonaut:] It is re-
one night after an opera
party trooped into the cafe
the famous Paris restaurant
was passed away, and

Illustrated Weekly.

and after seasoning with butter, pepper and
are served warm. Fern greens are
in the same way and cooked for forty or
minutes. The first water is poured off and boil-
ing water is added, and the cooking continued for ten
minutes. These greens are then eaten after season-
ing. Fern salad has two eggs added, a piece
of butter about half the size of an egg, a teaspoonful
of salt, some pepper and salt, and a teaspoonful
of oil. These are cooked over a fire like a soft
boiled egg. To get ferns on toast, the stems are cut up
in pieces of equal length, boiled with a fair quantity
of water, and when the ferns are eaten some pieces of
toast are cut up, toasted, and then dipped into the
boiled ferns. The ferns are boiled. The latter are
put on the toast and covered with a white sauce
made of butter. They are also eaten with eggs, for
a recipe is given. It is declared that the fern
is softer than asparagus, less woody, and that
it suggests almond to many tastes. In food
it is closely similar to cabbage, and in several re-
spects superior to radishes, asparagus, tomatoes, let-
tuce and cucumbers.

Plum Tree.

tree is also known as Japanese Varnish tree,
and perhaps by some other names, but to science it
is Sterculia platanifolia, which latter means sycamore
tree-leaved. It is the only deciduous sterculia
locally, the two evergreens common here be-
ing Sterculia (meaning maple-leaved,) the Austr-
alians tree, and S. diversifolia, the Bottle tree.
of the fifty or more species, mostly native to Asia,
but the three noted and sparingly of S. Greg-



STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA.

is a very ornate and desirable species. The decidu-
ous species, when in leaf, far outshines the species
in streets.

the First Botanist.

Carl von Linnæus started the school of Pure
Botany. His was a work of love, scarcely bringing
him a decent livelihood, though he labored day after
day, comparing, arranging and naming the flowers. To
the plants in their variety were elements of an im-
mense puzzle whose solution brought him great joy.
Linnaeus was no laggard, but he did not take his study
seriously, nor did he expect all men to take his
view. It was he who said: "Botany is a harmless
game, good for ladies and not hard on the mind."
The Binomial nomenclature or system of double
names now being assailed in some quarters arose from
Linnaeus' brain. A generic and a specific name con-
veys a somewhat definite idea of relationship, some-
times though not a complete conception. For example,
the communis means a common pear as Linnaeus de-
scribes that fruit, not an apple nor a Mandrake; but our
English term Stone fruit may mean one of a half-dozen
other products. Linnaeus gave us a definite and
more or less complete system of plant names. This
was in the eighteenth century.

First Study at School.

"Give fools their gold, give knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubble rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower
Or plants a tree, is more than all."

In country schools, the study of the science of agri-
culture and the practice of the art at home provide
for head, heart, and hand. Elementary agricul-
ture, as a science, puts the pupil in possession of sci-
entific facts pertaining to soil, water, plant and insect

friends and foes, cultivation, drainage, domestic ani-
mals, etc. Traditional practices of the art must run
the gauntlet of scientific tests. The early study of
elementary agriculture fixes the cardinal facts at a pe-
riod of life when the mind is most impressionable.

When scientific facts are known, the individual
adapts himself more easily to conditions if he suc-
ceeds in his business. The element of pleasure that
comes from overcoming difficulties and from seeing
long-looked-for results must be in the mind of the
laborer; if not, that which is work becomes drudg-
ery. A farmer should work, not drudge. The intro-
duction of nature study and elementary agriculture
into the schools will furnish one means of elevating
the child from a life looked upon by many as ignoble
to one that is really noble.

Plantmen With Reputations.

IN MOST European countries are nurserymen and
seedsmen whose names are known and respected
by every one who cultivates plants. These firms, for
generations sometimes, have kept themselves in con-
stant communication with the great national scientific
gardens. They have often rendered these gardens
important services, and through their enterprise, intel-
ligence and forethought have done much for the world,
and made themselves rich and powerful. Some of the
most important botanical discoveries have been made
by European nurserymen, who with rare sagacity and
business good sense have hunted the world over for
new plants. The remarkable increase of sugar in the
beet and the greater product of the wheat field are due
to the labor of a Paris firm working patiently from
generation to generation along scientific lines. Such
firms are looking everywhere for improvement and
novelty. The principle which underlies their effort is
not to supply the public with cheap and inferior ma-
terial, but to find or create better material, and then
teach the public to appreciate and buy it.

What Is a Hybrid?

CONSIDERABLE controversy is waging among east-
ern plantmen as to what constitutes a hybrid. It
matters little to one who really knows the defini-
tion in horticultural literature; that cannot change
actual facts. A hybrid is the offspring of two species,
and this definition must be accepted as a general
term for such. In some cases explanatory names are
necessary and are easily understood by the expert.
Thus a "Gladiolus-Tigridia Hybrid" would mean a

cross between the two with the first named as the seed
parent for the record would read gladiolusXtigridia,
the X standing for "by." The offspring of varieties
or hybrids are crosses, but a plant having a species as
one parent may properly be called, in gladiolus, for in-
stance, a primulinus hybrid.

American Gladiolus Society.

BULLETIN NO. 5 of this society is just out, and
while at present a weakly little publication it is
aimed in the right direction and will doubtless grow
into a healthy child. Like all similar organizations
progress is slow, but may be sure. There is at pre-
sent a great revival in gladiolus and in at least one
country—Holland—it amounts almost to a craze.
Locally interest in this flower is steadily growing,
and while we shall probably not experience a craze,
more bulbs of gladiolus will each year be planted, for
many years to come.

African Plants.

IT IS truly a wonderful lot of plants that Africa has
given to California, principally South African con-
tributions to Southern California, yet all parts have
yielded us some of value. The "Cape Region" is the
richest bulb country in the world, and Africa has
given us in the more important food a great number,
among which are coffee, oats, onions and rice.

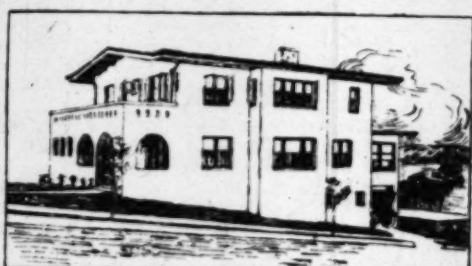
Accentuating Plant Characters.

IT HAS been found that under red light (light through
red glass) plants become more robust than in any
other. They also become more pronounced in their
chief characters—the leafy plant becomes more leafy,
all shades of green become more pronounced, the
sensitive plant more sensitive and all in every way be-
come highly specialized.

Grouse Broke the Game Law.

[Tillamook Herald:] C. E. Donaldson came to town
one day this week, looking for Game Warden Leach,
for the purpose of filing a complaint against himself
for assisting in the suicide of a grouse. It seems that
while Mr. Donaldson and helpers were hauling hay
from the field to his barn, they disturbed a flock of
grouse, frightening the birds considerably, and one of
the birds, crazed by fright, flew at Mr. Donaldson,
who was on a load of hay, and struck him in the neck,
knocking him down and nearly off the load. The force
of the blow broke the bird's neck.

THE TUEC



The cut shows the residence of Mr. W. J.
Thayer, 2468 Albatross, San Diego, one of
the many handsome homes of Southern
California where TUEC STATIONARY
VACUUM CLEANERS are making them-
selves indispensable by their splendid serv-
ice. We give below Mr. Thayer's letter
as it well expresses the enthusiasm of users
of the TUEC everywhere.

San Diego, Sept. 6, 1912.

The Tuec Company
San Diego

Gentlemen:

I have used your vacuum cleaner
about two months. It gives us perfect satis-
faction + does the work just as you said it would.
Next to running water in the house we regard
it as the greatest household convenience that there is.
With a Tuec cleaner in the house the servant
problem is greatly simplified. The expense of
running the cleaner so far has been trifling.

Yours
W. J. Thayer

THE TUEC COMPANY

Los Angeles, 742 S. Hill St. R. B. Peters, Manager.
Pasadena, 69 N. Raymond Ave. H. L. Miller.

San Diego, 1070 Third St. F. A. Clarke, Manager.
Riverside, 9th and Market. Potter and Knight.

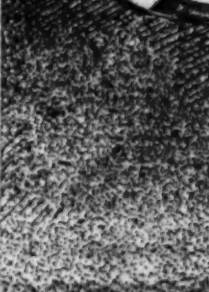
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Orchard, Farm and Range.

Fruit, Grain and Stock
Raising in California.

By Our Regular Contributors.

Peaches in California.

ONE OF THE GREATEST DECIDUOUS
FRUITS IN THE STATE.

By Edwin F. Schallert.

AMONG the fruit industries which grew into prominence after the American occupation of California, peach-producing has probably had the greatest career, and in many respects it stands supreme over all other branches of deciduous fruit-growing today. More peach trees are planted over a greater territory than any of the others, and in the three uses to which deciduous fruits are put the peach takes the front rank, for tremendous quantities are shipped fresh, dried and canned.

Nearly 130,000 acres are cultivated to peaches and no less than 13,000,000 trees are planted. More than a third of the total canned fruit output of the State is made up of this product, and it is practically always shipped in larger quantities fresh than any of the other fruits except grapes, apples and pears, and in larger quantities than one or the other of these during some seasons. In 1910, for instance, the only deciduous fruit of which a greater amount was shipped fresh than the peach was the grape. In its importance as an export fruit the dried peach is only surpassed by the prune and the raisin.

Almost every section of the State has proved adapted to the peach except the high mountain regions and localities too near the coast. The best districts are the interior valleys and the foothill regions. The fruit likes protection from too direct coast influences, as well as warmth, and good drainage. Certain varieties will, however, be found to endure conditions which others will not. In the San Joaquin Valley the peach is perfectly at home, and the greater part of the crop is raised there. In certain parts of the Sacramento Valley the earliest fruit of the season is produced, but portions of the San Joaquin are beginning to enter into competition in this respect with the districts further north. The speed with which the fruit ripens depends a great deal on the altitude, the higher regions producing the early and the lower districts the late peaches.

There are numberless varieties of peaches grown in California, certain values being attached to each. Some are better adapted for canning, others for drying and others again for fresh shipment. Some are valued because they ripen early; others because they ripen late. The latter are generally very important because they come in the market when the eastern fruit is out of season. The yellow-fleshed peaches are particularly in demand for use in canning and drying, because of their excellent appearance. As for seasons of maturity, there are varieties of peaches which thrive at almost any time in the year from June to November. One of the earliest to mature is the Alexander, while of the late varieties none holds a higher place than the Salway, an English peach. Some local seedlings are also valuable for late ripening.

The peach was first introduced into the State at the time of the founding of the missions and was planted in many of the orchards which surrounded these institutions. After the missions fell into disuse and when the Americans began to settle the State, it was found that many of the trees were of poor stock, probably as much owing to neglect as anything.

The first record of the planting of peach trees after the American occupation was in 1841, when seeds were set out at Yount's orchard in the Napa Valley. About ten years later some seeds were secured by J. M.

Pleasant from this planting and set out in Solano county. Another early introduction of peaches was made in 1848, when T. K. Stewart transported 200 pounds of seeds to California. These were planted early the following year on the American River.

As with all other California fruits it became an object soon after this to secure budded or grafted trees, because of the unsatisfactory results generally obtained by planting from seeds. G. G. Briggs, who made a small fortune in melons about 1851, went East the following year and imported to California fifty trees. After this came the Oregon importations.

As with cherries, plums, apples and pears, the growth of the peach industry in California was owing to some extent to the early impetus which it received by the activity in introducing new fruit trees into Oregon.

About 1850, after Americans began to settle in the West, the agricultural development in that State began somewhat earlier than in California. The bringing of cherries to the Pacific Coast by Lewelling and Meek has already been described in the article on that fruit. Among the trees which Lewelling brought out from Iowa at that time there were also some peaches, and he afterward introduced these into California, when he came to Sacramento, in 1851.

After these introductions the peach-growing business underwent probably the most rapid development of any fruit industry. "The peach was the first fruit to ripen on the improved trees brought here by the early American settlers," says Prof. E. J. Wickson, "and the magnificence of the peach was consequently the keynote of the refrain which greeted the ears of the world in which the California gold cry was ringing early in the fifties. In fact, the gold from the mine and the gold from the tree were very nearly related. In old Colma, where gold was discovered, there was a peach tree which bore 450 peaches in 1854, which sold for \$3 each, or \$1350 for the crop of the one tree, and in 1855 six trees bore 1100 peaches, which sold for \$1 each. Some of these pioneer trees are said to be still living and bearing fruit."

For a long time the peach held first place among the fruits in the State, but with the introduction of the prune by Louis Pelletier and the subsequent growth of the prune-raising industry it was forced to second place. Now, however, it is once more beginning to assume its old aspect of importance, and late statistics indicate that the number of prune trees is less than the number of peach trees.

Peaches are also being planted in increasing numbers all the time, and consequently a considerable expansion is to be looked for in the industry. In fact, the crops of the last two or three years have been very large as compared with those of previous seasons. In 1909 and 1910 the output shipments of fresh fruit from the northern districts amounted to more than 2500 cars. Previous to this the highest record in 1905 was less than 2000, while during 1904 and the second and third year after that the exports were less than 700 cars. The average output of dried peaches for ten years has been only a little under 17,000 tons, and the quantity exported during the last three or four years has been over 20,000 tons and as high as 25,000 in 1910, which with the exception of 1902, when 25,210 tons were produced, was the largest output on record.

The importance of the dried-peach crops can easily be seen when compared with the output of other dried fruits. The quantity of peaches shipped out of the State, as already stated, is only surpassed by raisins and prunes. As compared with the dried apricot, however, the dried-peach output is nearly a fourth larger, while dried figs, pears and apples are far down

on the list. No fruit is canned in larger quantities than the peach. On the average nearly 2,000,000 pounds of peaches are put up, while the total output of canned fruit in California is less than 10,000,000 pounds.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 31.)

Your Money Back On the Cover Crops

—and a profit on top of it.

This is a business proposition that should appeal to every progressive farmer and fruit grower who knows the value of a fall cover crop.

If it is a plan to make your money three ways by planting a productive legume in place of the old vetch or clover.

FIRST—The splendid profits resulting from the sale of the product.

SECOND—The entire cost of the cover crop repaid from the sale of the product.

THIRD—The net profit on the produce above all expenses.

THE SECRET of this plan lies in our having secured a large stock of Yorkshire Woad at a low price. We can sell you this standard prolific variety in quantities for cover crops at a price that will be less than a dollar a bushel more than for vetch. Planted in drills from August and September these peas will produce a fine crop, which will net a handsome profit at ton prices to the canneries.

For all cover crops, alfalfa and market legumes we strongly recommend inoculation with

FARMOGERM It is a thoroughly practical and reliable culture of the bacteria that will increase the value of the soil from 50% to 200% at so small an expense with so little labor that a few seasons will make it universally used.

It is put up in one and five-acre size bottles and in 50, 100, and 500 lb. drums. For complete information on cover crops address Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For any information on cover crops address Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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BY JUST TURNING
DOESN'T IT
GOOD TO TRY?

Acetylene
the WONDER LIGHT
No Country Home Complete Without
No home too small to participate in its benefits. No too large to light well and economically. Superior to brighter than electricity and cheaper than either.

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OLIVES, WALNUTS AND ALMONDS
obtain the best prices when correctly sorted and a few small spoils the looks of the bunch. It is coming to you by using a "New Idea" Vegetable Grader.

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THIS On Your Wagon Means 30 to 50 Per Cent Lighter Draft

for your team. It is the Davenport way. The roller bearings in the wheels save horse flesh. There's only one wagon of the kind. The wagon of little friction, little wear, light draft and the wagon of long life is the

DAVENPORT Roller-Bearing Steel Wagon



You ought to have your horses in mind when you buy, for you use your wagon nearly every day in the year. Two horses on a Davenport are as good as three horses on any other wagon and it has been proved over and over again.

The Automobile Hub

Its Bearings are perfectly boxed. No chance for mud, water, sand or dust to get in. It is oiled through an automatically closing oil cup without removing wheels. An even distribution of weight in the Davenport bearing. With no sand to cut and no undue strain anywhere there's practically no wear-out to the cold rolled steel rollers.

Don't Buy a Wagon that Goes to Rack. The price of the Davenport is nearly the same as a good wooden wagon but think of the repair bills you save! And the annoyances you avoid! And think of the many, many hard pulls you save your horses. Write and let us mail you catalog free to tell you all about it.

HAWLEY, KING & CO., 224-226-228 Los Angeles Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Two horses on a Davenport are as good as three horses on any other wagon

Steel Wheels and Steel Gear

Davenport wagon users don't have breakdowns, it's steel all over. Nothing to dry apart, rot or rust loose. Spokes are hot welded in hubs and rim, practically all one piece. Both gears are steel and are put together on the truss principle, like a bridge.

The Japanese wish us to know that they are applied to their Emperor is a non-existent. In Japan the Emperor is the French Sublime. It means the gate to the title for the Emperor of Japan is just Emperor of Nippon, is said to be twenty-four Mikado. He is Lord of a Thousand Islands.

The Benson brothers of California, one as a great novelist, the other as a great dramatist. Their father was a great dramatist, but Robert Hugh Benson is a monsignor and is a monsignor. He is probing search into psychology and is marked by boldness.

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Fruit, Grain and Stock-Raising in California.

No fruit is carried in larger quantities than in California. On the average nearly 2,000,000 cases are put up, while the total output of the state is less than 4,000,000 cases.

Money Back On the Cover Crop

a business proposition that should give the progressive farmer and fruit grower the value of a fall cover crop.

There are others more handsome by far, but my face I don't mind it, for I am behind it.

There are others more handsome by far, but my face I don't mind it, for I am behind it.

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Men and Women.

WILLIAM JAMES, who presided over the Democratic convention at Baltimore, led a bunch of reporters a hard race the other day. He was coming from a hotel and the newspaper boys were seeking an interview, when all at once the Kentucky statesman turned around, throwing up his hands and exclaiming: "I am not a star, and the newspaper boys found out what the matter was nearly forgotten, as he said 'give me a piece of chewing gum.' Those who know the man will say he is very happy as a member of the House of Representatives, but will be a good deal more so when he is winning a seat in the United States Senate. His most intimate friends, however, say he is never so happy as when taking part in an intense Methodist revival. James is not a melan- cholic, but his face is serious enough for that of an old man.

Andrew Wilson is not reputed to be a handsome man, and he knows it. His favorite limerick is:

For beauty I am not a star,
There are others more handsome by far,
But my face I don't mind it,
For I am behind it,
For the others in front that I jar."

Dr. S. Whitman, the man who is trying to purify the service of New York, is not bitten by the disease that produces that horrible disease called "the other day in the Cooper building."

At a meeting the other day in the Cooper building, the audience was very enthusiastic in its greeting of the speaker, and when the applause ended Whitman stood down over the crowd and said: "That is all very fine, but I need you a great deal more than you need me."

The present head of the British government, Mr. Asquith, has been paying a visit to Ireland. It is said to be the first time in history that the British Premier has visited the junior partner in the United Kingdom. It is a fact, the two islands being so close together and their relations being so intimate.

There is a queer bunch of machine politicians in the Empire State, and then there is little Tim, who is last and least physically, but one of the first in knowledge of practical politics. Little Tim is not a politician, but for all that it was an edifying experience at the Bull Moose convention in Chicago to hear him talk. Forward, Christian Soldiers. Oh, well, what is the use of talking. It isn't the first time men have worn a mask of heaven to serve the devil.

Cheng-Hsiang is the Premier in the new Chinese government and the second to hold the place. His predecessor threw up his hands in despair because he found the position too strenuous for him. The present Prime Minister is reported to be thinking of following suit for the same reason. If any one doubts of the spread of modern civilization he should procure a series of photographs of the statesmen who are controlling affairs in the Far East. The Japanese for years have been following the heels of the fashions as set by Paris, London and New York, and now the Chinese of high rank only need to wear a mask to pose as dandies in the Great White Way.

Portia is too old a stage to be caught in an old position in government affairs in Constantinople these days. Things are wobbly around the Porte, and old Tewfik sees it. He was offered the post of Grand Vizier the other day when the crisis was at its height, but treated it as Algernon did the Latin when his sister said to him "Algernon, what is it to be a noun?" And Algernon replied "politely to refuse."

The Japanese wish us to know that the name Mikado is not a term as obsolete as the name Emperor. In Japanese the term is the exact equivalent of the French Sublime Porte for the Turkish government. It means the gate of the imperial palace.

The title for the Emperor is said to have been in use for half a century. The proper title for the Emperor of Japan is just Emperor. Yoshihito, the new Emperor of Nippon, is said to be the one hundred and thirty-fourth Mikado. He is called among the Japanese "Land of a Thousand Islands."

The Benson brothers of London are both distinguished, one as a great novelist, the other as a great statesman. Their father was the late Archbishop of Canterbury, but Robert Hugh Benson is avert to Roman Catholicism and is a monsigneur. He is also noted for his search into psychic phenomena, in which his theories are marked by boldness and originality.

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Industrial Progress.

AS THIS department as well as others in the Illustrated Weekly told nine months ago and has repeated several times since, so now it reiterates that industrial operators everywhere in the Great Southwest need have no anxiety as to the immediate future. Until after the exposition has taken place at San Francisco celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal there is no reason to look for anything but activity in almost all lines of material industry. It is not to be construed from this statement that we expect any lull thereafter. It simply means that a further prospect is too remote and involves too many uncertainties for thoroughly safe prognostication.

The chairman of the board of the Harriman railroad system, when in Los Angeles the other day, assured the citizens of this city that within the next three years they should have a union depot where the Arcade building now stands for the joint use of the Harriman roads and that it would be ready to handle the crowd coming to the exposition. That means the expenditure of a good many million dollars here in Los Angeles.

The population of Phoenix, Ariz., is now 18,000, and expected to reach 30,000 by the exposition year.

Good range cattle in Arizona are bringing \$103 per head.

At Phoenix a new alfalfa mill will begin operation in a few days.

The Arizona and Eastern Railroad is planning new shops at Phoenix and a better bridge across Salt River at Tempe.

The Federal building, costing \$172,000, at Phoenix, will be ready for use by the first of next year.

Great activity is going on along the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad in Arizona. The double-tracking of the Santa Fe system across Arizona is also an evidence that transcontinental business is expected to be increased rapidly.

Building permits in Phoenix, Ariz., are running at about \$1,000,000 a year.

Engineers are out surveying a route for a power line from the Roosevelt Dam to Globe. It is expected that the farmers will pay for "juice" along the line \$400,000 a year.

The sugar factory at Glendale, Ariz., from beets grown on 2500 acres of land has made 3,000,000 pounds of sugar.

The Roosevelt Dam has cost just a little less than \$10,500,000.

Near Porterville, in the San Joaquin Valley there is the most active demand for good alfalfa land growing out of the high price of fodder all over the country.

The El Segundo Home Building Company has increased its capitalization from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000, anticipating the erection of not less than 300 residences during the year.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad will begin soon the driving of an eight-mile tunnel through the Rocky Mountains at a cost of about \$9,000,000.

The Pacific Home Building Company has bought from the Richardson estate 222 acres near Griffith Park for about \$400,000, on which the company expects to expend \$2,500,000 preparing it for building sites.

At the Maier Pier at Venice there will be put in 800 solid reinforced concrete piles as a foundation.

A San Francisco capitalist, owner of the Lake Hemet water system, is urging the construction of a good road between Riverside and Hemet.

The new normal school at Santa Barbara will be a beautiful structure to cost about a quarter of a million dollars.

The Collector of Internal Revenue for the district surrounding Los Angeles estimates the output of wine in the county for this year at \$5,000,000, not including the dry wines which are fortified with brandy.

At Glendora building is very active, indicating a large growth in population. Among the new edifices of note are the Woman's Clubhouse and the lemon-packing-house, the latter to cost \$25,000.

A revival of the Belgian-hare industry is proposed by M. B. O'Farrell at El Segundo.

Surveys for the road between Maricopa in the San Joaquin Valley and Ventura-by-the-Sea have been pushed along rapidly. This improvement is estimated to cost about \$80,000.

The Pacific Electric Company is reported to be planning a new line from Pasadena through Watts to handle traffic directly.

The First National Bank at Glendale has secured a lot 26 by 100 feet at about \$10,000, to add to their banking-house a new edifice at a cost of perhaps \$30,000.

At Dinuba, in the San Joaquin Valley, the farmers have harvested a very satisfactory crop of Turkish tobacco which is selling at about \$1 a pound, and that means a return of \$1800 to \$2000 per acre for the best crops.

At Exeter three years ago an eighty-acre tract of alfalfa land was bought at \$150 an acre, and now the tract has been sold at \$20,000.

The Braly-Janss Investment Company is actively planning the erection of 100 bungalows on Boyle Heights at the intersection of Stephenson avenue and Indiana street. A contract has been let for the first twenty-five of these homes.

A Burbank man who knows what he is doing from experience has recently paid the Janss Investment Company \$48,000 for eighty acres of the Van Nuys-Lankershim lands near Owensmouth.

The plan to erect lights along all the main thoroughfares between the cities in the San Gabriel Valley is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The plan embraces all the towns between Alhambra and Monrovia.

In the southeastern end of the San Fernando Valley around Burbank there is great activity in real estate, where one firm reports sales aggregating \$86,000 in two months. The largest sale is that of 12,000 acres in Brand Canyon, sold to Los Angeles investors who will improve and subdivide the tract.

Building activity is at fever heat along Seventh street between Main and Figueroa. The latest deal there is a lease of a lot 107 by 137 feet on Elower street for ninety-nine years at a total rental of about \$2,000,000. It is part of the Orena property, and will be improved at once with a proper building of the skyscraper order, either for a hotel or for office purposes.

The corner-stone of the new Baptist Church at Fullerton was laid about a week ago.

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Good Little Poems.

Song.

Above the edge of the dark appear the lances of the sun!
Along the mountain ridges clear his rosy heralds run!
The vapors down the valley go
Like broken armies, dark and low,
Look up my heart, from every hill
In folds of rose and daffodil
The sunrise banners flow.

Oh fly away on silent wing, ye boding owls of night!
Oh welcome little birds that sing the coming in of light!
For new, and new, and ever-new,
The golden bud within the blue;
And every morning seems to say:
"There's something happy on the way,
And God sends love to you!"
—[Henry Van Dyke, in the "House of Rimmon."

Man and His Shoes.

How much a man is like his shoes!
For instance, both a sole may lose;
Both have been tanned; both are made tight
By cobblers; both get left and right,
Both need a mate to be complete,
And both are made to go on feet.
They both need healing, oft are sold,
And both in time will turn to mold.
With shoes the last is first; with men
The first shall be the last; when
The shoes wear out they're mended new.
When men wear out they're men dead, too!
They both are trod upon, and both
Will tread on others nothing loath;
Both have their ties, and both incline,
When polished, in the world to shine;
And both peg out. Now, would you choose
To be a man or be his shoes?

—[Unidentified.

Why.

The sunshine smiles and dies away,
The planets circle through the sky,
Each hour fades into yesterday
And we can only murmur "Why?"
We search the depths of starry space,
We watch the swallows as they fly.
The world is a mysterious place
Where every echo whispers "Why?"
In vain we lift the voice of strength,
In vain we breathe the pleading sigh,
All wisdom melts itself at length
Into the futile question, "Why?"
—[Phlander Johnson, in Kansas City Journal.

Lullaby.

I'll send you now sailing across the sea,
I'll send you now sailing away—
Out where the fishes
Love to be,
Out where the gulls
Are at play.
And then you'll come sailing from far-away,
Come sailing from over the sea;
Back where a baby
Loves to stay,
Back again home—
To me!

—[Witter Bynner, in Lippincott's.

Mother.

Not learned, save in gracious household ways;
Not perfect, nay, but full of tender wants;
No angel, but a dearer being, all dipt
In angel instincts, breathing Paradise,
Interpreter between the gods and man.
Who looked all native to her place, and you
On tiptoe seemed to touch upon a sphere
Too gross to tread, and all male minds perforce
Swayed to her from their orbits as they moved,
And girdled her with music. Happy be
With such a mother! Faith in womankind
Beats with his blood and trust in all things high
Comes easy to him, and though he trip and fall
He shall not blind his soul with clay.
—[From Tennyson's "The Princess."

On an Old Theme.

The white rose seems too proud,
But its heart is gold;
So is the heart of my love,
When all is told.
And the red rose is passionate flame
Round a heart of gold;
So, ah so is my love
When all is told!
—[Shaemas O'Sheel, in Independent.

Vision.

As each slipped from the place
Where all had walked with me,
I, on each passing face,
Saw immortality.
—[Margaret Sherwood, in Atlantic.



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Woman: In the Home and in the World.

By Women and Men of The Times Staff

Society—Its Broader Significance.

"I believe with F. Hopkinson Smith," said a dainty, chatty society woman with large, kind eyes, "that one of the fundamental essentials in a gentleman is consideration for the 'under dog.' The same saw applies to woman. I have met society women in several countries, and in all sections of our own. Some take their position in life very seriously, some take it as a matter of course, and some who are not quite sure of themselves build up great barricades as possible between themselves and those whom they choose to consider beneath them in station. They treat these people not only with the most studied indifference to their very existence, but they seem to consider it incumbent upon themselves to conduct themselves toward these humble folk with absolute savagery if they inadvertently come within brushing distance of the social skirt. They may affect to treat their servants with kindness, to take an interest in their affairs, but in every word they utter they are drawing the line of distinction between themselves and these humble folk, and trying by every reinforcement of tone, gesture and facial expression to make them conscious of the fact. When they do their charities they are very particular to let their left hand know what the right doeth. In fact, they do no charities unless they are sure these good deeds may be blazoned abroad. The resulting emoluments are part of the reward which approbation demands, and which place an extra star in the specific social coronet. I know from some intimate conversations I have had with some women belonging to this class, that the charity itself has no special significance to many of them. In fact, they have very little knowledge of either the people or the conditions which they are supposed to be alleviating. It has always made me very sad—it has always made me think of Sir Launfal, who threw the gold piece with loathing and contempt to the leper before experience and poverty had taught him the meaning of suffering and the true essence of human kindness.

"One society woman, whose name is widely associated with public charities, loitering lazily in her boudoir, amid such a suffocation of oriental perfumes that one longed for a cutting whiff of cold, pure air, laughed when I spoke warmly about some kind deed done in her name, during an epidemic of suffering, saying: 'Well, really, I don't know anything about it. I have instructed the manager of my estates to set aside a certain amount for charities, because one has to do them, don't you know. It has become a fad, and part of the social regime.'

"One day I induced her, after much persuasion, to go with me in my carriage on an errand of necessity to the home of a family very much in want. The odors, as we entered the room, were not nice, and a very dirty little child made a clutch at our skirts, opening its bird-like mouth in what was intended for a smile, the while it emitted a gurgle of delight. My companion gave a scream, and shrank away. She afterward remarked that the dirty, repulsive little thing probably remembered that I had given it food; that the children of the poor were like untrained animals anyway—nothing but walking stomachs. I turned up my skirt and pinned it back, then busied myself washing up this small atom of humanity, and putting onto it some clean clothing which I had brought. I worked around the rooms, helping to get things in order, and supplying such necessities as I saw were wanting, while my friend sat by in distressed silence, holding her skirts up daintily about her. She gave the child a quarter before leaving, with fingers that shrank quickly from the little one's touch.

"I'm thankful to get out of there," she said, with a sigh of relief, as we entered the carriage. And I thought again of Sir Launfal.

"Society—what does it teach us, and what should it teach us? What is the real meaning of the word? We use it, I fear, in its restricted—in its exclusive sense, rather than in its inclusive or really social significance. It should teach us not only the seeking of pleasure among ourselves, but should develop in us a fine, broad humanitarianism through mutual understanding, mutual consideration, and the practice of the lesser amenities."

The Meaning of Music.

What really is music? Only the strains from some instrument? I do not think that anyone will agree to that definition. Webster defines it as "melody or harmony," the "science of harmonious sounds." Therefore anything that constitutes a "sound," if it has "harmony"—"melody" in it; if it does not jar, but gives pleasure to the sense of hearing, is—music. Think then of all the music that surrounds us day and night—the "sounds of nature."

Have you ever listened to the sound of the trees swaying in the wind? If it is a light summer zephyr, they give just a lazy, gentle rustle, which, if you are out in the woods, it is sweet to lie down beneath their spreading branches and listen to. If the wind that is blowing is strong and cold, their swaying and tossing becomes a "melody" that is pleasing if you happen to be in a mood to appreciate the wildness of their "music." But oft times, especially to some natures, it creates a great

sadness. You could not explain why if you were asked. But they seem to sigh and cry out in their loneliness and awaken the loneliness in you.

Then when a storm rages and the elements are in a fury, those same trees toss and bend and writhe as though they were in pain. This melody then creates in you an awe, when you realize the mighty Power that can twist and bend those giants of the forest as though they were mere saplings. But in all these varying moods of nature, there is nothing but "music," sometimes the gentle, tender music of love, that calls to you with its everlasting appeal. Sometimes it is the stirring, awful music of passion that moves some natures to intense feeling, and creates in others a fear. But never is it inharmony. You can not find a single inharmonious note in that wind swaying the tree tops, in the gentle lap, or the mighty roar of the waves on the shore, in the sweet note of a bird singing in the moonlight, or just as the dawn is breaking, the call of a mountain quail to its mate, the sweet voice of a little child at play—and many, many more. They are all about us and in every one of those myriads of sweet sounds if you listen and have the properly trained ear to hear, and the soul to understand. You will find nothing but music.

Oh! the pleasure of it! Think how much to be pitied are those mortals who are deaf to the sweet music of nature. We should not despise them; but we can indeed extend to them our pity for all they miss of the joys of life.

The meaning of the word music, to me, I would give as "the voices of nature."

OLIVIN IRENE FAIR.

The Pioneer and the Modern Club Woman.

The old idea that club life among women takes them away from their homes at untoward hours, and causes them to neglect the domestic duties which they have assumed with the obligations of marriage, has been about entirely exploded by the club women of today, who present variety of the genus entirely different from that of the club woman of a couple of decades ago, or more, perhaps. While the pioneer spirit is more or less necessary today to the accomplishment of many of the women's purposes through clubs, it is not quite the same as that of some years ago, when the forest of opposition was thick, and stalwart trees had to be cut down. The pioneers in all movements are extremists—they are obliged to be. A perfectly balanced person could not be a pioneer. Her forces would be distributed evenly, instead of concentrated at the one necessary point of strength and contact. If fire were to break out in the house, and you had to batter down a door to rescue your child, you would not stop to ask if your "hat were on straight." You would put all of your strength into shoulder and arm, and you would break down that door with the strength of desperation.

And that is how the pioneer club woman felt about it. She felt that her good comrade, man, had taken advantage of her complete trust in him and her passivity, in some way. She felt the sting of protest against a thousand and one things which she could hardly explain. So she put her shoulder against the door beyond which she smelt fire, determined to rescue what she believed was threatened there, the dignity of her womanhood. She was not a picturesque figure. She was a shining mark for ridicule and reproach. Every little failing and neglect in her personal life was bruited abroad, and good husbands held her up before their wives and daughters as a pronounced example of what they ought not to be. These women agreed verbally with "Father," but their eyes were fixed upon the woman who had the courage of her convictions, with respectful questioning and secret sympathy. And she herself found comfort in the fact that other protesters were arising. She had awakened the courage in women to protest. And protestation means growth. That these protestations sometimes went to absurd extremes worried masculine kind and the more conservative of the women a very great deal, even though they affected to laugh the subjects out of mind. They would not have worried had they bethought themselves of the law that water will always seek its own level, and that it cannot rise above its source, and that there was therefore no danger of a deluge; that the high motive was ever above this river of feminine protest, to eventually determine results; that if a few homes were neglected, and a few suppers remained uncooked at a time when women were first learning to club together for public purposes it did not mean that homes were going to be neglected and suppers uncooked through the generations, if women secured what they were after. Yet this was the cry that went up. Women's clubs were ridiculed in the papers. The club woman was ridiculed on the stage as an impossible creature in the household, who had food fads which sterilized the table of every ounce of nourishing edibles, and in other ways forced a multitude of her uncomfortable theories upon her suffering spouse; who rushed off at untoward hours to attend her club, or some public meeting, who took an active part in public charities, or lectured upon the subject of the proper

bringing up of children, the while her own were utterly neglected.

But for all of this the protester continued to grow relaxed sufficiently for her to gain her equilibrium. Then her home began to benefit by the enlargement of her mental horizon, gained by inter-association with other women, and her invasion of larger fields of knowledge and activity.

The home of the club woman of today is a model of comfort and convenience—an exemplification of the best theories. The children of the real club woman are usually well groomed, good mannered and healthy. The husband of the modern club woman understands and sympathizes with her, and is wonderfully proud of her achievements.

An Autumn Outing Club.

It was in a climate much more changeable than the melting, gradual seasons of Southern California, and much more extreme in its differences of temperature. It was a climate where, in the late days of October, a fire on the hearth looked and felt extremely cozy. And it was in these days that a number of young ladies who had wisely taken the out-of-door health-culture to heart planned a rather extraordinary outing club for the year when the woods were in their most gorgeous coloring of scarlet and gold in the changing of the leaves. The girls organized a little club among themselves, which they called the "Autumn Outing Club," the purpose of which was to go to some wooded region during the closing days of October, and camp out, preferably in the vicinity of some lake or river. The complete outfit consisted of a large and a small tent, stout and warm, a cot apiece, with the necessary bedding, and as are absolutely indispensable. All other supplies were provided with the same economy. In the line of clothing the general rules of the camp are followed, nothing more than the bare necessities being provided as a background for the game and fish which may be procured. Yes, this is the fact about the matter. These young ladies, in short khaki skirts and leggings, have learned to use the reel and the gun with telling effect under the tutelage of an old colored servant who invariably accompanies these Dianas with a little sleeping outfit of his own, which he pitches near by to guard his property charges during slitches.

Just what proportion of the game is bagged by the Dianans and how much by the old fellow who has them in charge is not told; but they are all expert fish women, for landing a fish is a particularly feminine talent. And they sure do get what they are after in ruddy and brown health. The nip of early frost in the air gives them a vitality and resistance which could be obtained in any other way. And during the festivities, all of the other girls wonder why these particular lasses are so full of buoyant vitality, and always out-dance, out-talk and out-walk them, thereby keeping the lads dancing in constant attendance.

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La Esposa y Madre Chiquita.

And Her Wise and Timely Observations About Familiar Things.

BY GENEVIEVE FARNELL-BOND.

I. DO'S AND DON'T'S FOR THE SENSITIVE.

IT IS well to be sensitive, but it is painful to be oversensitive; don't give way to it. Don't let it overcome you, and make every moment of your life miserable. Don't allow yourself to become too impressionable. When you are sensitive to the impressions of others you slip unconsciously into a negative attitude. Your own personality, however fine or exquisite, is lost in the dominant personality of others who may be less wise, less strong in character, and of far lower caliber.

Fit to Your Own Figure.



Wouldn't it be a pleasure if you could sit in front of a mirror that would bring you in relief every inch and curve of your own figure? This is practically what the new NATURE FORM does for you. It is an exact reproduction of your own figure, and you can sit in your own gown, to what is your own measurement, and fit to your own figure.

Compared with the cost of both money and time, the cost of a NATURE FORM is a trifle. Every woman should have one either for her own use or to leave at her dressmaker's. Call and see our model, or write for our new catalog.

The Nature Form Co.

307 South Broadway, Los Angeles

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either for her own use or to
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Call and see our models, or
write for our new catalogue.

The Nature
Form Co.
Broadway, Los Angeles.

nevertheless, may overwhelm you with
the person who argues
close, and looks you too squarely in
the looking squarely in the eyes business is
claimed for it. Sometimes the fellow
slyly in the eyes, with an "honest to
God" in his tongue in his cheek. He is
company for a really honest and sensi-
tive influence is hypnotic.
sympathies too conspicuously on the
well to be exquisitely sensitive to the
fact, but it is not well to advertise this fact
at a great distance. This bird lives at
his money tied up in rich and
needs a little loose
down in Florida. If you are
likely to make love to you. If you are a
to let you in on the ground floor, old
you can get a little ready money
as soon as you wish. "Thanks awfully; you are
to the world to whom I would confide
I would allow to help me in this way."

your sympathies induce you to fill your
number of indigents who are better at con-
a book story than at using brains and
labor to turn an honest penny, and who
in your way at every step, interrupt-
ing progress is seriously impeded.
your time too constantly to others, healing
contributing to their pleasures, and
to absolutely meaningless conversation
and good judgment. To help and to
office, and must fall to the lot of the
the sensitive must also have some
itude in which to build up and refresh
to rid himself of the cross-currents
of others, and to bring himself en rap-
the pure essence of truth, in order that he
may be able to do so.

your sensitiveness to develop in you an
consciousness, which causes you to blun-
yourself conspicuous, when otherwise you
passed by in a delightful obscurity. Look
at the world and forget yourself in the observa-
tion of it.

yourself conspicuously either in the mat-
ter of color. A sensitive person should be al-
ways as possible richly, dressed, but conven-
iently, and in good taste. Only the thick-
est carry gaudy colors and fantastic styles
into a noisy vivacity in order to
conquer, shrinking disposition. If you do you
make some blunder before you get through,
of which will sting and smart.
that every half-obscure, jocose remark
at you; and when it is, meet it in like spirit,
away to burn and hurt afterward.

positiveness, simplicity, calmness, self-
reliance. Real sensitiveness lends rare
character. But the sensitiveness which is an
of approbation is a disease and must
be cured.

MISTAKES OF PARENTS.
What happens that parents, carrying out some
notion of life, compel their children to fit
themselves at a very early age, without regard to
mental temperament of the child. They
set of rules, and they expect each member
of the household, young and old, to comply with them.
These rules are so little in conformity with
the nature of the results are most
especially to the very young. Sometimes
the determination to enforce his personal
that impels a parent to some unreasonable
demand he will compel a strenuous and per-
sistent regime because his father did it before
he thinks the effect of a certain amount of
will be morally beneficial.
who superintended and worked with his
son on his own farm, had the habit of arising
in the morning, in order to get the work
over before sun-up. He did not go about it
until he had first that his wife should get up at
the same time, and secondly that every child, down
to the youngest, should be up and dressed, and
seated at the breakfast table. In vain
he pleaded that the little ones be allowed to
sleep in the cold, dreary mornings of winter, by
a little kerosene lamp, they huddled about
the lighted fire, helping one another into the
bed. One boy died approaching
the other girl was ingraind a strange hard-
ness of steel. For the rest of the rules to which
they were subjected were of a like nature. And
the father punished them the marks of the whip
for several days as a reminder.
The father, in a generation preceding, who was
a minister, and called the family to prayer
every day, practiced punishments upon his chil-
dren would have paralleled Mr. Squeers's treat-
ment of the unfortunate boys in his care. Most of the
boys were away from home around the age of fifteen.
One of the boys had earned his own way

through college, wearing the cast-off, ill-fitting clothes
of some of the more fortunate young men, and gave the
valedictory address at graduation, this same good min-
ister took his place upon the platform, with tears in
his eyes, and with trembling voice, expressing his pride
in what his son had accomplished, endowed the college
with a goodly sum.

Another mother, when she found her child in fault,
formed the habit of appearing before the small culprit
in the guise of a tornado. The child remembers yet the
painful leap of its heart when it saw its mother's face
in one of these moods, and the terrible jerking in its
throat while it was in progress, the roar with which the
little one was silenced when it tried to explain, and the
stamp of the foot, and explosive demand for the truth.
The child remembers its nervous "yes, ma'am" and
"no ma'am," its fragmentary, contradictory answers,
scarcely knowing what it was saying; the final "How
dare you lie to me, madame?" and the sharp slap.

Children are strange little beings—strange, tender
and wonderful. And they are so helpless in the hands
of those who beget them—morally, mentally and phys-
ically! We have made rapid strides in our study of
child nature, and, to a certain degree, in our provisions
to meet its necessities. But there is still much to
learn, and we cannot learn it until we understand our-
selves better.

III. THE SYMPHONIES IN STYLES.
Even in this land of riotous sunshine a little pen-
etrating chill has crept into the autumn days, rendering
warm colors grateful to the eye, and soft, light woolen
goods grateful to the body. Among the most popular
shades for late fall and winter will be certain tones of
dark prune and softened purple. Grays in different
tones are also popular; while vieux rouge, in all of its
soft gradations from dark to light is promised great
success. In the grays, taupe—which is on the order of
London smoke, or perhaps approximates the color of
the moleskin—seems to take precedence in popularity.
Warm, rich browns seem to be holding their own, and
are becoming to most types, either blonde or brunette.
Browns and grays are always fetching made up with a
touch of cream in the same cloth, especially in broad-
cloths. Where the gown has a high collar, the cream
effect coming up about the face is very softening, throw-
ing a good light upon the skin, and lending an extra
touch of youthfulness. Dead white should never be
used in this way excepting when the face is really very
girlish and young. Some of the more trying tones of
purple may be softened in this way; and many com-
plexions which could not stand the purple close to the
skin, may wear it successfully with the intervention of
this touch of cream. The cream effect may also be
carried out in the under surface of the hat brim.

One costume of a rich, fruity purple has the skirt in
high-waisted effect, with a short coat just meeting the
waist line, the draped front drawn across the breast in
folds from the left to right, into a jeweled buckle.
Above and below may be seen the cream cloth vest,
straight at the waist line, buttoned down the middle,
and having a high collar of the cream. The hat which
goes with this costume is of cream cloth in the brim
lining, with a purple border, and purple above, with
purple plumes.

The long, glove-like sleeves will be mostly in evi-
dence in the season's costumes, although the sleeves
which comes slightly below the elbow, with a heavy
cuff of velvet, or some contrasting cloth, will also be
popular. In many of the costumes the sleeves will be
fitted into an underwaist, the armhole of the outer
waist being rather large, finished, and laying softly
over the sleeve.

A prevailing style will be the little vest-like coat,
with large buttons and embroidered buttonholes, some-
times slightly gathered in at the high waist line with
a soft girdle in folds of the goods, velvet, or satin.
One of these little coats comes below the girdle in
points, each side of the center, finished on the edges
which run toward the hips by smaller buttons, with but-
tonhole effects. As if the goods had been slashed, a
cutaway effect is produced over the hip, the upper edge
of the lower part meeting the upper coat at the waist
line, the upper edge of this lower part being finished
with the small buttons.

While hobble skirt pure and simple may be losing
its hold upon popularity, it will remain in vogue for
the foundation skirt, for even the draped skirts will fol-
low closely the lines of the figure. When the skirt is
full or gathered, some restraining bit of drapery or un-
der-catching will hold it to the figure.

Goods of rich, full nap, silks and satins of soft sur-
face, velvet and silk plushes will take precedence of
goods and silks of flat, hard finish. Corded velvets, and
corded weaves in silks will be seen in the smartest of
smart costumes. Changeable silks, and some wonder-
ful effects in dim patterned broads are among the ef-
fective materials for afternoon and evening wear, to-
gether with embroidered chiffons, particularly in tarn-
ished gold.

Orchard, Farm and Range.

Everything considered, the value of the peach
to the State is at least \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year.
Two things require especial mention in relation to
the peach in California. One is the long life of the
tree, and the other the speed with which it matures
fruit. As Prof. Wickson states, some of the trees
planted in the old days of gold are still in existence,
and there seems to be no limit to their surviving pow-
ers. On the other hand, the peach is one of the quick-
est trees to come to maturity and often bears fruit the
second year, while a crop of considerable size is pro-
duced during the third. Probably for this reason more
than any other that it was the first fruit to be pro-
duced by the early American settlers.

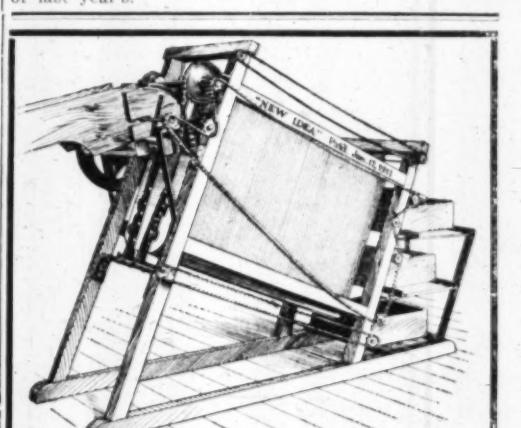
The peach has undoubtedly had a greater past than
any other deciduous fruit, and will probably have as
great a future. With the steady perfection in the
methods of handling our deciduous products, it can-
not fail to undergo a great growth. There is prac-
tically no limit to the extension which the industry
may undergo for many years to come, because of the
wide area over which peaches can be grown. This in
combination with its value in trade promises for the
peach a great future.

A Big Apple Crop.

THE outlook is for a very large apple crop this
year. Last year's output will probably be exceeded
35 to 40 per cent. Reports from Santa Cruz county
indicate 50 per cent. more apples this year than last,
while in Monterey county a crop 90 per cent. of last
year's is expected. The Gravenstein harvest in So-
noma county is about completed. The fruit has been
of fine quality, and the crop larger than that of last
year. It is probable that from the Pajaro Valley in
Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, 3000 cars of fresh
apples and 2000 cars of by-products, including the
canned and dried fruit will be shipped this season.

The Table Grape Crop.

THERE has been considerable damage in some sec-
tions to the table-grape crop this season. The loss
has been caused principally by dry weather and fun-
gous troubles. In Placer, Sacramento, Stanislaus and
San Joaquin counties, all important table-grape pro-
ducers, it is probable that this year's output will not
be more than 60 per cent. of normal, and in many in-
stances not half a crop is expected. In other table-
grape-growing districts, the situation is better. So-
noma, Riverside, Shasta, El Dorado and Los Angeles
continue to have prospects of a crop 75 to 100 per cent.
of last year's.



Why not realize more money for your products? Even
sizes look better, sell better. Undoubtedly you must
please the eye. Own a "New Idea" Fruit and Veget-
able Grader. Grades from one to three tons per hour.
Anything from peas to coconuts, wet or dry. Requires
one-horse-power. No products come in contact with
metal, dog or stick. Raw eggs do not break going
through this machine. Can be set from one product
to another in a moment's time. Sorts from two to five
sizes. Regular stock machines, or will build to order
any size for any purpose. Ask for free trial.

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VETCH, BURR CLOVER, PEAS, Etc. ALFALFA
SEED for fall planting. Ask for our Farmogerm
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In large or small quantities. Write for free pamphlet, "EUCALYPTUS CULTURE," (new edition). It gives full directions for
sowing the seed, raising the plants and planting out into the
field, together with descriptions of all the leading species, giving
their uses and the localities to which they are adapted. Sample
packets 15c each, 2 for 25c, 4 for 50c, 8 for \$1.00. Special quo-
tations on large quantities. **THEODORE FAYNE**, 345 S. Main
Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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SAYS
Folsom, who for the past year, un-
till a month ago, roomed at the home
of Thomas Jones, father of Ethel
Jones, and who had been working

The Human Body

And the Care and Health of It

Timely Health Editorials.

KEYNOTE: Nature cures, not the Physician.—(Hippocrates.)

Suggestions on Longevity.

Every one is interested in the question of long life as applied to himself, and all facts bearing on it are noted with becoming feelings of self-congratulation or otherwise. It is the staying power that is in demand, backed by an inherited and reserve vitality of resistance against the usual evils to which all flesh and other perishable things are subject.

"The law of heredity," says the Medical Record, "which our life insurance companies understand so well, is at the bottom of all calculations as to whether a particular man or woman is wound up for seventy years or will run down at twenty or forty years."

Aside from this testimony there are certain physical qualities which have great weight in determining the result of the struggle against a conspiring environment. An oak has one configuration and a cedar pine or mullein stalk another. It is the proper recognition of such distinctions that aids physicians in their prognosis and turns the balance against apparently desperate chances.

Every person carries about with him the physical indications of his longevity. A long-lived person may be distinguished from a short-lived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he will live or die.

In the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom each life takes its characteristics from the life from which it sprang. Among these inherited characteristics we find the capacity for continuing its life for a given length of time. This capacity for living we call the inherent or potential longevity.

Under favorable conditions and environment the individual should live out the potential longevity. With unfavorable conditions this longevity may be greatly decreased, but with a favorable environment the longevity of the person, the family or the race may be increased.

Herein are presented the two leading considerations, always present and always interdependent—the inherited potentiality and the reactionary influences of environment.

The Primary Conditions.

The primary conditions of longevity are that the heart, lungs and digestive organs, as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers.

The brain will be deeply seated, as shown by the orifice of the ear being low. The blue hazel or brown hazel eye, as showing an intermission of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nostrils being large, open and free, indicates large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs.

These are general points in distinction from those of short-lived tendencies, but, of course, subject to the usual individual exceptions. Still, it is well acknowledged that the characteristics noted are expressions of inherent potentiality, which have been proven on the basis of abundant statistical evidence.

In the case of persons who have short-lived parentage on one side and long-lived on the other, the question becomes more involved. It is shown in grafting and hybridizing that nature makes a supreme effort to pass the period of the shorter longevity and extend the life to the greater longevity. Any one who understands these weak and dangerous periods of life is forewarned and forearmed. It has been observed that the children of long-lived parents mature much later and are usually backward in their studies.

Eat Uncooked Apples.

Dietitians agree that ripe, raw apples contain more phosphates in proportion to their bulk than any other article of food. A recent writer on this point declares that in this lies the secret of healthful longevity. They correct biliousness and act as a sedative upon the racked nerves and allay insomnia.

Eat uncooked apples and drink distilled water only, and years will be added to your life, while the evidences of age will be long in coming.

This argument is based on the supposition that, as age advances, the deposits of mineral matter in the system increase, and that aging is little more than a gradual process of ossification.

Phosphoric acid contains the least amount of earth salts, and, for that reason, is probably the nearest approach to the elixir of life known to the scientific world.

If you want to live long, to retain your youth at the same time and to increase your brain tissue, eat plenty of apples, drink only distilled water and eat as little white bread as possible.

Tart apples are far more wholesome than sweet, and should be fully ripe when eaten.

Seventy Years—And Then What?

According to statistics recently published it is shown that only one man in ten thousand is self-supporting at the age of 70 years. This is indeed a sad state of

affairs. In the United States there are approximately 1,250,000 former wage-earners, 65 years and older, dependent on public and private charity, at a cost of \$220,000,000 a year. There are about 300,000 old persons in benevolent institutions and homes in this country. It costs about \$50,000,000 a year to care for them. Old age seems to be an individual thing to each person reaching it. It is difficult to state that a person is old at 60 or 65, or 70, or beyond that.

Three Ages of Man.

- (1.) The number of years a person has lived.
- (2.) Industrial old age, when a person, though still well and able to work, cannot compete with younger men. In these days of efficiency tests, when one must measure from 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. of perfect service to hold his own, industrial old age comes to many who are mentally and physically able to work.
- (3.) The condition of the body and the mind. Old age is the involution period of life, when hardening of arterial walls and other tissues comes. It is the time of impairment of bodily functions.

A More Hopeful Side.

We give, herewith, the opinion of three noted scientists. "The duration of life," says Prof. Farraday, "both in man and animal, is to be measured by his time of growth; the natural termination being at five times that age or five removes from the point. Man being twenty years in growing, lives five times twenty, or 100 years."

"Life should be divided into two equal halves—growth and decline; and these two into infancy, youth, virility and age. Infancy extends to the twentieth year; youth to the fortieth, because it is the period the tissues become firm; virility, from fifty to seventy-five, during which the organism remains complete; at seventy-five old age commences."

Very Hopeful—This.

"The natural lifetime of a man," says Dr. Farr, "is a century; the length of time the body will live under the most favorable conditions. I should divide life as follows: Boyhood, ten to fifteen years; youth, fifteen to twenty-five years; manhood, twenty-five to fifty-five years; maturity, fifty-five to seventy-five; ripeness, seventy-five to eighty-five years; old age, eighty-five and upward."

Another View—Still More Hopeful.

"The attainable limits of human longevity are generally underrated," says Prof. J. R. Buchanan, "by the medical profession and by public opinion. Instead of the scriptural limit of three-score and ten, I would estimate twice that amount, or 140 years, as the ideal age of healthy longevity—when mankind shall have been bred and trained with the same wise knowledge that has been expended on horses and cattle."

"The estimate of 140 years as practical longevity for the nobler generation is sustained by the number of that age (fourteen, if I recollect rightly) found in Italy by a census under one of the later Roman emperors. But for the race now on the globe, a more applicable estimate is that of the European scientist, that the normal longevity of an animal is five times its period of growth. Man's growth, however, is not limited to twenty, but to twenty-eight. This gives us 140 years as the age for the best specimens of humanity. This having been done in several cases demonstrates its general possibility in improved conditions."

Why, just to read what these learned men say about longevity is almost enough to cause one to feel the renewal of his youth; to feel the blood coursing through his veins as in boyhood—happy, joyous, all-glorious boyhood. This is the effect it has upon the writer and has had every time he has read it in years past. Here is where he first got the idea of living 140 years—and then some. As a psychologist he would not fix any specified time limit lest he might stop there; hence, he always adds—"and then some."

Go back for a moment and re-read about "infancy to the twentieth year"—feel your blood tingle, you twenty-year-old infant? And then what the scientist says about "youth to the fortieth year." How youthful we feel! But, how grand the thought given by Dr. Farr—maturity, fifty-five to seventy-five; ripeness seventy-five to eighty-five. Talk about age-limit in the sixties! And then "old age, eighty-five and upward." He goes the other scientists ten years better. We would go him twenty-five years better, as we think old age does not begin—if ever it begins—before reaching the century mark.

Now, honest, don't you feel younger? Don't you feel like getting up and jumping and striking your heels together three times before coming down? Don't you feel like getting out of doors and yelling like a Comanche chief? You should; you will if you feel as does "ye editor," who is always full—no, no, beloved—it is only the exuberance of spirits—the kind of spirits that never come out of a bottle.

Her Looks.

Little dabs of powder,
Little specks of paint,
Make my lady's freckles
Look as if they ain't.

—[Lippincott's.]

Meat's "Hat" Again in the Ring.

Dr. Marshall L. Price of the State Board of Health, Baltimore American upon "Meat versus Oatmeal." He does not have much difficulty in rendering the arguments in favor of the meat. Of course, why should he? He is like the boy who, coming home "licked" by some other boy, was soundly thrashed by his father, and told that he get the same treatment again if he came home with evidences of having been worsted by another boy. Next day he came home with his face again, the delighted parent, "how big was he?" "Wasn't half as big as I am!" came the response.

Dr. Price gets poor little oatmeal by the neck which we receive after all of the scientific thrashing and refined out of it, and which has but a ounce of vitality left in it, and which is against big, bulldozing, aggressive meat. What is the answer?

"For instance," he says, "if I would do without altogether and eat nothing but oatmeal, I would come an easy prey to the diseases which afflict the weak, and when stricken I would not have the strength given by meat to fall back on. The southern European mostly all do without meat, but in nine out of every ten cases they are healthy—as we Americans who eat plenty of meat. Those foreigners have been raised to eat oatmeal as a solid food, and have gotten so used to it that they would not dare to eat any."

When subtly asked if oatmeal would be a substitute for meat in the House of Correction, he instantly answered that it would not. Oatmeal, he said, is of no nutritive quality, and not even a coarse waste material to help grind up the food. What is the use of it? As used in the institution, it is usually thinned down to a watery gruel, of substitute for any nutritious food in that could not be kept alive on it. But no more could be kept alive on a pure meat diet. He eats a part of the bone and the fat, and he eats besides of a vegetable nature, that he feeds the greenery, if you won't give him other food diet from your own table.

"The prisoners of any institution should be fed daily," continues Dr. Price, "and in no case be taken from them. For instance, take the House of Correction. The prisoners here are given a diet of meat twice every day. At the breakfast and supper, oatmeal made into a sort of gruel is all as a side dish. This meat keeps the prisoners and the added oatmeal causes more meat to be added to the body. For those prisoners who eat meat, and to eat the oatmeal instead would be wrong, and would make them, as I said, an easy prey to all kinds of disease."

Why did he not take a good healthy meal of fruit, vegetables, milk and nuts as his substitute for putting up his argument for meat? These food contain all of the essentials of a healthy diet, all of the proteins contained by meat, and all the carbohydrates which are notably absent in meat health to obtain, for every ounce of protein from four to six of fat and carbohydrate essential; and for every ounce of fat, from ten to twenty of carbohydrates are essential.

Dr. Price notwithstanding, the European of whatever nationality, consume the same amount of whatever the proper proportions: Protein, 135 grams, or 4½ ounces; fats, 80 grams, or 2½ ounces; carbohydrates, 500 to 700 grams, or 15 to 15½ ounces, representing from 3500 to 4000 calories, they consume very little meat.

Carbohydrates, of which many meats contain all, and a few meats a very little, are the basis of muscular strength. The "rickshaw" men on working days eat rice; and on holidays, rice and meat. Proteins and fats may be either of animal or vegetable origin, but all available carbohydrates are of vegetable origin; and as three-fourths of food partakes of this character, it will be seen we are compelled to draw upon the vegetable kingdom to that extent, for our means of obtaining meat versus the vegetable products, we must contain all of the proteins and fats furnished by meat and furnish all of the other necessary elements besides, is quite another thing. If it came to us of food that we could best do without, it would be meat. We are not preaching a dietary of meat; but we want to see it take its proper place in a dietary.

Did He Fill It?

[Kansas City Journal:] "What caused the difference between you and that young doctor? I was engaged."

"His writing is rather illegible. He sent me calling for 10,000 kisses."

"Well?"

"I thought it was a prescription and not a druggist to be filled."

Exercises For Women.

A System of Movements Particularly Useful For Women.

BY GENEVIEVE FARNELL-BOND.

FOLLOWING are some exercises collected from different sources, and others which the writer has added, particularly suitable for women. Since women sometimes have quite as much physical strain and exertion in their daily work as a great many men, it is quite as essential that they should build up the strength of their bodies in healthy development. Furthermore, the duty of child-bearing makes it of the utmost importance that the body should be kept pliable, as well as that the muscles should be made firm and strong.

The development and ventilation of the lungs, as well as the strengthening of the heart are the first essentials in the following out of any form of exercises. The exercises should be taken, preferably, in the open air. But when this is not possible every window should be thrown wide open. The simplest movements should be used at the beginning, and the subject should rest as soon as there is any indication of fatigue.

The weak, nervous subject is most emphatically in need of a system of exercises. Her housework, over which she worries and hurries, will not benefit her as exercise until she acquires control of her nerves. If she will give fifteen minutes each morning to systematic exercising, putting everything else out of her mind for the time being—getting up fifteen minutes ahead of schedule time, if necessary, in order to do it—she will find that her nerves will become quieter, and her muscles more capable.

Before commencing her exercises she should absolutely relax, physically and mentally, and invite a buoyant, happy state of mind.

In the first exercise she will stand erect, the feet almost together, the palms of the hands brought together above the head. The hands are parted, the upper arm being thrown out each side, even with the shoulders, the forearm bent at a right angle, palms forward, and the elbows thrown as far back as possible, bringing the shoulder blades backward toward each other. The hands and arms are then brought back to first position, and the exercise repeated a number of times. The force of the motion should come at the elbows, not at the hands.

Stand erect, feet almost together, with the hands behind the neck, clasped. Force the head and elbows strongly back, relax, and repeat ten times. In both of these the shoulder blades are exercised, as well as the arms, and the chest is raised and broadened.

Stand with the feet as before, the chin dropped, and the backs of the hands together, the arms being dropped in front of the body. The hands are raised gradually, still together until above the head, when they are spread wide. At the same time that the hands are being raised the subject begins to inhale forcibly, and as the hands are brought down in the large sweep of a circle, the breath is exhaled forcibly. The muscles of forced and natural respiration are involved in this exercise.

For projecting the chest and retracting the abdomen, stand erect, the arms behind the back, the hands, with interlocked fingers, and palms facing backward, resting in the small of the back. Still keeping the fingers locked, straighten the arms downward, turn the palms inward, then downward, then outward. Roll the shoulders and arms into thorough limberness, at the same time extending the neck forward. Hold the position a moment, then slowly return to first position.

Stand erect, the feet together, the lower part of the body from the hips down squarely to the front, while the torso is turned so that the right arm is extended directly in front, and on a plane with the left, which is extended directly backward. By a circular movement the positions of the arms are reversed, the right arm assuming the former position of the left, and the left that of the right, both being still held rigidly on the same plane. Feet and hips retain the same position throughout, the movements consisting in a torsion of the body around the axis of the spinal column. Deep inspirations can be taken during the movements from left to right, and expirations from right to left. These movements overcome any possible atrophy of the lungs, and impart elasticity to the chest walls.

Leg Exercises, Squatting and Kneeling.

Standing erect, rest the hands on the hips, the right leg crossing the left at the knees, the toes turned outward. Swing the right leg outward and around to about eighteen inches back of the left. Then swing the right leg outward, and around to first position. Go through the same exercise with the positions of the right and left feet reversed, the weight of the body always being thrown on the advanced leg.

A leg exercise which is a little more difficult, but very fine in its developing quality, is standing on one foot, and learning to lower and raise the body without touching the other foot to the floor, the knee of the other leg almost touching the floor as the body comes down. You will find yourself breathing very deeply during these exercises, since the movement of the large masses of muscles involved demand large supplies of blood, and quick action of the heart to supply them.

Stand erect, the feet near together, the hands on the hips. Rise upon the toes, then lower the body to the floor, bending the knees, but keeping the torso erect. Return to the original position, and repeat ten times. The spinal and abdominal muscles are strengthened by these exercises, abdominal fat reduced, the knee-joints made flexible, and the ankles also strengthened.

Kneeling exercises also strengthen the muscles of spine and legs, but are primarily for the benefit of the abdomen.

Kneeling on the left knee, facing forward, the right arm extended perpendicularly up at the side of the head, the left hand resting on the left hip, the torso is turned slowly to the left, the head and right arm being held rigidly in position. This position is maintained for a moment, then the body returned to the original position. Kneeling on the right knee, the left arm extended upward, and the right hand being on the hip, the movement is made toward the right. This movement is repeated five times in each direction.

Exercises for Balance and Poise.

Stand erect on one foot, the arms extended either side, straight from the body, the forearm bent at right angles with the upper arm. Rise to the toe, at the same time bringing the arms straight up each side of the head, then back to the first position. The exercise is repeated standing on the other foot. Repeat on each foot at least ten times.

Stand erect on the tiptoes, with the arms extended straight up each side of the head. Walk forward on the toes, maintaining this position. A light weight of some kind carried on the head will further benefit the carriage. The chest is expanded, the muscles of neck and throat rounded, and the extensors of the back and elevators of the shoulders are brought into play by this exercise.

Stand erect, the hands resting on the hips, the heels together. Slowly raise the left leg outward from the side, keeping the knee straight, at the same time straightening the right arm, and raising it from the side above the head. Repeat a number of times, and then extend the right leg and the left arm in the same way. These exercises strengthen the muscles of respiration, and increase the chest diameter. They also relieve the engorged veins of fatigued legs.

The arms are held straight above the head at each side. The body is bent at the waist until the hands touch the floor. This will require a little practice in order to accomplish it. Return to the first position, and repeat ten times. Then, with the arms extended above the head, bend the body back as far as possible, then returning to first position, repeat. With the arms extended above the head, the feet together, sway to the left, bending at the waist line as far as possible, returning to original position, and repeat. Then sway to the right in the same way. These exercises strengthen the muscles at the lower part of the back, the side movements strengthening the muscles on the sides of the abdomen.

Many more exercises could be added to this list; but these, if practiced faithfully, will bring flexibility and strength to the body of any woman, no matter how stiffened her joints and muscles may have been. They will be productive of an even circulation, deep respiration, and best of all, will relax the nervous tension.

Oldest Hospital in Europe.

[Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette:] Perhaps the oldest hospital in Europe is the Hotel Dieu in Paris, which is said to have been founded in 660. True to its device, medius et hospes, not only the sick but also pilgrims and mendicants, regardless of age, sex, condition, creed or nationality, were admitted at all hours of the day and night; no regulations controlled their admission or departure. It was the most important of the forty-eight hospitals which existed in Paris in 1788 and in which during that year (according to the report of the commission consisting of Bally, Tenon and Lavoisier) 35,000 sick and poor were cared for.

Tuberculosis and Environment.

[New York Tribune:] "The wounded soldiery of mankind," as Robert Louis Stevenson called those men and women who had contracted tuberculosis, should be acquainted with environmental factors which aid or retard healing of the lungs.

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, as a rule, do not do well at the seashore or sea level, or in winter resorts of low altitude, like Florida and South California.

The lungs may be soothed into quietude, with no further invasion of tissue, by residence in warm, moist air, but repair of pulmonary tissue does not take place. Other conditions being equal, a slight change to higher elevation is always of remedial value to the damaged lung. The removal to the considerable elevations of sanatoriums in the Appalachian range or the dry plateaus of the West is immediately tonic to the tuberculous.

Removal to a higher altitude directly increases the percentage of the haemoglobin-oxygen carrier—blood platelets, and white cells of the blood; these elements constitute the life-giving and disease-resisting qualities of the vital fluid tissue.

With every ascent of one hundred feet of elevation there is a slight increase in the volume of each inspiration of air into the lungs. This bulk increases of inspired air acts constantly on the lungs—as a glove stretcher dilates a glove—expanding each air cell and the chest itself, until the unconscious gymnastics have increased the chest expansion several cubic inches, with an enormous amplification of oxygenation and vitalization of all body tissues.

It is not where you are, but how you breathe that is the first factor in healing a tuberculous patch in the lung. The density of the air of a low altitude is so great that an enfeebled constitution cannot make sufficient continuous effort to fill nor half fill the lungs

with each inspiration. This density prevents the air from moving at a higher altitude.

The difference in choice of a warm or cold climate is of not so much importance. Elevation and dry air are valuable when sought on the warm plateaus of the Southwest, and are equally valuable for the lungs in an impaired lung if found on the slopes of the mountains. Experience demonstrates that persons who live in a warm climate do better to seek dry air in a region which is never harsh. The northern lung will find a wintry climate more tonic.

Whatever the environment, it must include clean, protective clothing, high nutrition, conserving energy, and agreeable companionship.

Power of the Human Eye.

[New York Sun:] How often we are told that "naked eye" sometimes at distances that make the most powerful telescopes seem feeble. Now the German government has made investigations showing the distance at which the human eye may be considered reliable. According to their report, a man with good eyes will recognize a person seen once before at a distance not greater than 32 feet. An intimate acquaintance may be recognized at from 160 to 320 feet, and a very close acquaintance up to 500 feet.

The rifleman can discern the different parts of an adversary's body and every decided movement at a distance of 300 feet, and a movement of the legs or arms of a moving man is a mere creeping blur at 800 yards, and at 800 yards any movements of the legs or arms are no longer visible.

Of course, there are averages such as the general recognition in weighing the evidence of witnesses, the military leader in noting the position of his own troops, and the outside limit of effective rifle and machine gun fire. Then, there are exceptions to these rules. Soldiers, seacoast dwellers, prairie cattlemen and farmers, whose sight, unweakened by civilized life and labor, by constant exercise of "long sight," will often double the averages given. So, too, the clear vision of the elevated prairies and table lands certainly multiplies the power of the human eye.

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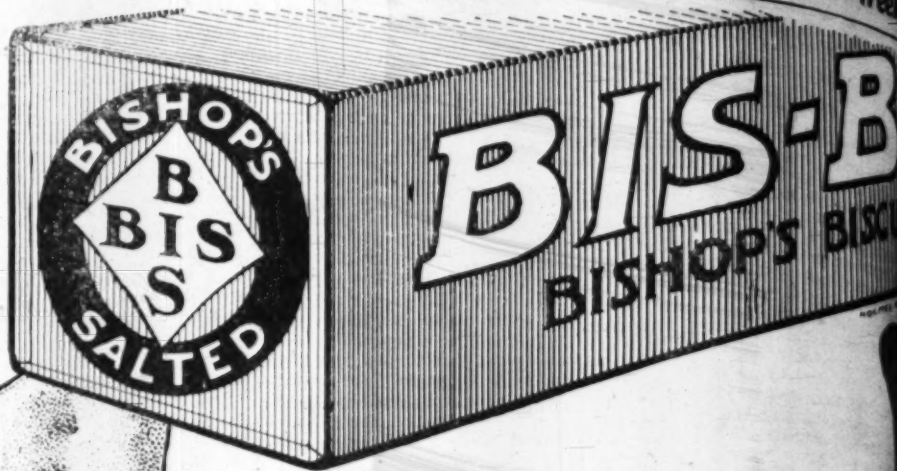
mett of Amador to take the leadership of the party in California in having himself elected as the State Executive. And he is boggling over leading Bourgeois are openly opposing to capture the chair-ground that he has had occasions to pre-empt of his Democracy that he has voted twice before for Republican United States Sen-ators. The National organization was formed by Perkin-son-Roosevelt alleged to have control and put over John D. Rockefeller, a Demo- cratic Senator from New York. The Re- publican Party is in-structed for

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—If once you could see the many operations required in the making of BIS-BIS Crackers—the mixing, rolling, cutting, baking, packing, wrapping, etc.; you would realize more than ever how really wonderful it is that a package of soda crackers like BIS-BIS can be sold for only five cents.

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forward, persons who are for-
enough to live on the North
continent may look over the
world and fall to find anything
resembling the counterpart of condi-
tions.

RECORD CROPS.

Recorded crops mean no
the staples—wheat, oats and
in potatoes, fruits of all
corn, hay, forage and every
that goes to feed and comfort
and beast. The great problem
confronting the country is to har-
vest the crops and get them to mar-
ket. Money plentiful. The only
drawbacks are lack of labor and
want of cars.

The labor problem is serious. While
cities are filled with able-bodied
men, they spend their time on the
streets, while their families
dependent upon charity, the farmers
of the West are offering the high
wages ever known for men to
harvest their crops. Railroads and
other large employers of labor also
face a serious shortage of labor.
The Middle West is no longer de-

Flash

The News in The

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Cotton Dilemma.
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